

R E P O R T R E S U M E S

ED 012 037

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AL 000 523

SPOKEN COCHABAMBA QUECHUA, UNITS 13-24.

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REPORT NUMBER BR-5-1231-6

PUB DATE 30 AUG 64

CONTRACT OEC-SAE-9513

EDRS PRICE MF-\$0.27 HC-\$7.68 192P.

DESCRIPTORS- \*QUECHUA, \*DIALECT STUDIES, \*INSTRUCTIONAL MATERIALS, \*AUDIOLINGUAL SKILLS, LANGUAGES, COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA, ITHACA

UNITS 13-24 OF THE SPOKEN COCHABAMBA QUECHUA COURSE FOLLOW THE GENERAL FORMAT OF THE FIRST VOLUME (UNITS 1-12). THIS SECOND VOLUME IS INTENDED FOR USE IN AN INTERMEDIATE OR ADVANCED COURSE AND INCLUDES MORE COMPLEX DIALOGS, CONVERSATIONS, "LISTENING-INS," AND DICTATIONS, AS WELL AS GRAMMAR AND EXERCISE SECTIONS COVERING ADDITIONAL GRAMMATICAL POINTS. SOME MATTERS OF STRUCTURE ARE DEALT WITH IN MORE DETAIL THAN WAS POSSIBLE IN THE BEGINNING COURSE. THE CULTURAL REFERENCES AND VOCABULARY USED REFER TO THE AREA IN AND AROUND THE CITY OF COCHABAMBA, BOLIVIA. (JD)

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SAE-9513  
#5-1231

"SPOKEN  
COCHABAMBA QUECHUA"

Units 13-24  
Vol. II

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August 30, 1964

" SPOKEN  
COCHABAMBA QUECHUA "

Units 13-24

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Quechua Language Materials Project

These materials were prepared under  
Office of Education Contract No. SAE-  
9513; US Department of Health, Edu-  
cation, and Welfare, authorized by  
PL 85-864, Title VI, Part A,  
Section 602.

Cochabamba Quechua Volume II, Units 13 - 24

PREFACE TO THE STUDENT

This text was prepared by the Quechua Language Materials Project of Cornell University under contract with the US Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, Office of Education Contract No. SAE-9513, authorized by Public Law 85-864, Title VI, Part A, Section 602.

Some of the essentials of Cochabamba Quechua grammar were presented in Spoken Cochabamba Quechua, Units 1-12. Units 13-24 are intended for use in an intermediate or advanced course, and more complex Dialogues, Conversations, Listening-ins, and Dictations, as well as Grammar and Exercise sections covering additional grammatical points. Some matters of structure are dealt with in more detail than was possible in the beginning course.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT THIRTEEN

Dialogue

Teodora, a young woman who has just had her first baby is visited by mama Victuka, an elderly woman. T. Teodora.

V. Victuka.

V.	be born	nasiy
	give birth	nasiči-kuy
	Good morning, Teodora. How are you? Have you given birth yet?	bwenos dias, teodora. imaynałá kanki? nasiči-kunkiñacu?
T.	sit (polite)	tiyari-kuy
	Yes, mama Victuka. Come in. Sit down.	ari, mama bihtuka. yaykirimuy á. tiyari-kuy.
V.	A little boy or a little girl? q"arisituču, warmisitaču?	
T.	expect, wait	suyay
	A little girl, ma'am. Her father was expecting a little boy.	warmisita, mamáy. tatan q"arisituta suyasarqa.
V.	first, ancient	ñawpa
	The first child should be a girl, so she will help us at home.	ñawpah wawitaqa warmisita kanan, wasipi yanapanawan-čahpah.

T. That's true.

čapis ahnałatah.

V. Her father probably wants  
a boy to help him in  
the field.

čahrapičá yanapanampah  
q"arisituta munašan  
tatanka.

T. It must be for that.

čaypahčá kanqa.

V. Who helped you?

pitah yanapasorqa.

T. Doña Filomena.

doña filomena.

V. midwife

partera

Yes, she is a good  
midwife.

ari, sumah parterala

T. Yes, she seems to know.  
I wonder what she made  
me drink.

ari, yačałančus sina.  
imatačá uhyačiwarqa.

V. strong

sinči

hurt, pain

nanay

It must have hurt a lot.

sinčitačá nanaykusorqa.

T. take, hold

hap'iy

Yes, the pain got me in  
the field.ari. čahrapiñatah nanay  
hap'iwarqa.

V. poor

pobre

Poor Teodora.

pobre teodora.

T. consciousness

yuyay

lose

činkay

I think I lost consciousness  
when I got here.yuyayniytapuni' sina  
činkači-kapusqani kayman  
čayaymusaspa.

V. Poor thing!

pobresita!

T. I wonder how I gave birth!

imaynapičus nasiči-korqanipis!

V. It's that way with the  
first child.

ahnapuni ñawpah wawapeqa.

T. It must have been that  
way with you.

ahnañatahčá qampipis karqa.

V. elder

My first child was born  
in the field itself.

kurah

kurah wawayqa tarpu kikimpi  
nasiykuwarqa.

T. then

Poor thing! Wasn't there  
any one there to take  
care of you?

čantá (čaymantatah)

ay pobresita! maná čantá ni  
pipis q"awarisuh karqa?

V. There was no one. I  
gave birth alone.

mana ni pipis karqaču.  
sapalaypi nasiči-korqani.

Dialogue Review

V. bwenos dias, teodora. imaynałá kanki? nasiči-kunkiñaču?

T. arí, mama bihtuka. yaykurimuy á. tiyari-kuy.

V. q"arisituču, warmisitaču?

T. warmisita, mamáy. tatan q"arisituta suyasarqa.

V. ūawpah wawitaqa warmisita kanan, wasipi yanapanawančahpah.

T. čapis ahnałatah.

V. čahrapičá yanapanampah q"arisituta munašan tatanqa.

T. čaypahčá kanqa.

V. pitah yanapasorqa.

T. doña fillomena.

V. arí, sumah parteralá.

T. arí, yačałančus sina. imatačá uhyačiwarqa.

V. sinčitačá nanaykusorqa.

T. arí. čahrapiñatah nanay hap'iwarqa.

V. pobre teodora.

T. yuyayniytapunī sina činkači-kapusqani kayman čayaymusaspa.

V. pobresita!

T. imaynapičus nasiči-korqanipis!

V. ahnapuni ūawpah wawapeqa.

T. ahnałatahčá qampipis karqa.

V. kurah wawayqa tarpu kikimpi nasiykuwarqa.

T. ay pobresita! maná čantá ni pipis q"awarisuh karqa?

V. mana ni pipis karqaču. sapalaypi nasiči-korqani.

Grammar

## 1. Some special verbs.

## Illustrations

čiriwan.	I am cold.
čiriwančah.	We (incl.) are cold.
čiriwayku.	We (excl.) are cold.
čirisunki.	You are cold.
čirisunkičah.	You (pl.) are cold.
čirin.	He is cold.
larq"asqawan.	I am hungry.
č'akisqawan.	I am thirsty.
puñuy atisqawan.	I am falling asleep.
gustawan.	I like it. (It is pleasing to me)
gustaričasorqaču?	_____
kay čahra-kawsay gustariwan.	_____

Drill

Substitute as suggested.

Examples:

1. Inst. čiriwan.

Stud. čiriwančah.

a. ūarq"asqawan.

b. č'akisqawan.

c. puñuy atisqawan.

d. kay gustawan.

2. Inst. kay čahra kawsay gustariwan.

Stud. kay čahra kawsay gustariwayku.

a. aq"anayawan.

b. lawa gustawan.

c. čiriwan.

d. č'akisqawan.

3. Inst. čirisunki.

Stud. čirisunkičah.

a. puñuy atisqasunki.

b. aq"anayasunki.

c. mana aq"anayasunkiču.

d. mana kay ūahta gustasunkiču.

4. Inst. mana čiriwanču.

Stud. mana čirinču.

- a. mana misk'i gustawanču.
- b. mana puñuy atiwanču.
- c. mana č'akisqawanču.
- d. mana aq"anayawanču.

Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

- 1. (he likes) kay ūahta kawsay \_\_\_\_\_.  
(you [pl.] probably like) kay ūahta kawsay \_\_\_\_\_.  
(you probably like) kay ūahta kawsay \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
2. (I don't feel like having chicha) kunitanqa mana \_\_\_\_\_.  
(we don't feel like having chicha [excl.]) kunitanqa mana \_\_\_\_\_.  
(they don't feel like having chicha) kunitanqa mana \_\_\_\_\_.  
  
3. (I am thirsty) haku aq"á uhyamuna, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(you are thirsty) haku aq"á uhyamuna, \_\_\_\_\_.  
(they are thirsty) haku aq"á uhyamuna, \_\_\_\_\_.

Drill

Answer the following questions.

- 1. puñuyču atisasunki?
- 2. aq"anayasasunkiču?

3. č'akisqančá.
4. īarq"asančá wawata.
5. wasin gustasunkiču?
6. čirisunkičahču?
7. č'akisunkiču?

### Grammar points

In English we say 'I am hungry, thirsty, cold, sleepy'. We use the verb 'to be' and an adjective. Quechua speakers use verbs whose subject is a third person; what in English would be a subject is an object in Quechua. Thus, 'I am cold' is čiriwan Lit. 'It is cold for me' or 'to me'. Notice the pattern in the Illustrations. The verb gustay, borrowed from Spanish, is used the same way. So are a number of expressions meaning 'to feel like something' or 'to have a yen for something' such as aq"anayay 'to feel like drinking chicha'; aq"a 'chicha', -na and -ya are derivative suffixes.

### 2. Omission of key

### Illustrations

haqay uhrah.

\_\_\_\_\_

imá sutiykiri?

\_\_\_\_\_

bwenitūlaču profesorniyki?

\_\_\_\_\_

saritaykipis k'ačitalaqa.

\_\_\_\_\_

karurahču tokoman? \_\_\_\_\_

maypitah alohamyentoykiri? \_\_\_\_\_

imapahtah tukuy čayri? \_\_\_\_\_

### Drill

Answer the following questions.

1. hatunču wasiyki?
2. imaynatah fyesta?
3. sarayki yurahču?
4. kayču čayamoh wawayki?
5. hatučah papayohču tarpuykeqa?
6. ašk'a wawasniyohču mamayki?
7. tukusqañaču wasiyki?

### Grammar points

The verb kay 'be' is frequently omitted in Quechua. One can say: wasi huč'uy kašan. or

wasi(ga) huč'uy. 'The house is small'

The topic marker -qa is often included in sentences where the verb kay is omitted. These sentences will be called verbless equational sentences.

The verb kay is omitted in another type of clause where a relational occurs with one of the items:

ima-pah-tah      tukuy      čayri?

'what for (-tah 'all'  
signals a question)      'that' [-ri is an indep. suffix]

### 3. Modifier and head

#### Illustrations

q"eļa ūnua	lazy man
mančay hatun čahra	a very large field
ňawpah wawitaqa	the first child
kay hatun sač'a	this large tree
ašk"a hobero wawitas	these blond children
wasi punku	house door
mayu kantu sač'a	river edge tree
wasa kaļi	back street
q"eļu t'ikas	yellow flowers
pisi q'omer abas	few green beans
yurah sarata apamusā.	He brings white corn.
puka poļerayoh purisarqa.	She was going around with a full red skirt.
kunan pača	right now
čaymanta pača čayamun.	He arrives from that very place.
č"ika unayta činkan!	He has been lost for such a long time!
č"ika sinčita paraykamun!	It has rained such a long time!

may č"ika watasta mana mayu  
čayamunču!

How many long years the  
river hasn't risen!

čay č"ika pisita apamusani

He brought so little!

### Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (from a large beautiful town) \_\_\_\_\_ hamuni.
2. (this nice town) \_\_\_\_\_ punata sutiyoh.
3. (candy balls) \_\_\_\_\_ qosayki.
4. (white house door) mana \_\_\_\_\_ gustanču.
5. (peasants) \_\_\_\_\_ tahtaman  
čayamusani.

### Grammar points

Modifiers occur before the head. (Head is a term referring to the item which is being modified. In the English phrase good boy, boy is the head and good is the modifier. In the phrase very good, very is the modifier and good is the head).

Compare:

q"elu t'ikas

'yellow flowers'

and

t'ikas q"elu (kanku)

'the flowers are yellow'

pača is a substantive referring to time. č"ika is a substantive referring to quantity. It is commonly used in sentences which

require a translation with English exclamatory sentences. Review the illustrative sentences where both of these substantives occur.

4. -sqa forming a type of modifier.

Illustrations

qañari papaqa kunañanrah añañasqa  
papa.

onqosqa ūnua.

muspasqa wayna.

wakičisqa aq"a.

qampa wakičisqayki aq"a.

qampa wakičisqayki aq"as.

qampa wakičisqayki.

qampa wakičisqasniyki.

New potatoes are those which  
have been recently dug.

A sick man.

A confused young fellow.

Prepared chicha.

The chicha which you prepared.

The chichas which you prepared.

The one which you prepared.

The ones which you prepared.

Drill

Form substantives from the verbs in the column on the left and make them modify the substantives in the column on the right.

čihlay

koka

kargay

buřu

tukuy

wasi

munay

wawa

lank'ay

hañp'a

Drill

Complete the pattern as indicated in the example below.

Example: Inst. gobyernoh munasqan ſuna.

Stud. gobyernoh munasqan ſuna.

gobyernoh munasqan ſunas.

gobyernoh munasqan.

gobyernoh munasqashin.

1. qampa ſuwasqayki wasi.
2. wawah munasqan misk'i.
3. profesorpa yačačisqan wawa.
4. noqah kargasqay buřu.
5. pedroh apamusqan wařpa.

Grammar points.

-sqa is a suffix which derives substantives from verbs:

čihla-y 'to choose'

čihla-sqa 'chosen'

muna-y 'want', 'love'

muna-sqa 'loved', 'wanted'

The substantives thus derived are frequently used as modifiers.

Listening-In

ñawpah q"ari wawa kani. ūamuku sutiy. tarpu kikimpi mamay nasiči-kuwasqa, čaymanta pača tarpulapi purini, tarpulapi ūank'ani. wasiypip tiyan kinsa warmi wawas. manan paykunaqa tarpupi ūank'anluču, wasiłapi mamayta yanapanku. sapalay ñawpah q"ari wawa hina tarpupi ūank'ani.

teodora tarpu kikimpi masiči-kun warmisita wawata. tatan q"arisitu kananta munarqa. mama bihtuka "warmisita kananqa sumahla" nin, "wasipi yanapa-kunanpah". mana nipi yanapanču teodorata, pay sapalampi nasiči-kun.

Conversations

## I.

- A. Listen, Mama Victuka, please help me.
- B. Why not? What shall I help you with?
- A. My wife is giving birth.
- B. I'm not a midwife, Doña Filomena knows about those things.

## II.

- A. Have you already given birth, Teodora?
- B. Yes, Mama Victuka.
- A. A little girl or a little boy?
- B. A little girl ma'am. Is it alright?

13.16.

III.

- A. The pain that got you must have been bad.
- B. Yes, the pain got me in the field.
- A. Poor Teodora. How you must have cried!
- B. I had lost consciousness upon coming here.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT FOURTEEN

Dialogue

Jacinto has a back ache. Honoria, his wife, gets a curer, Doña Andrea. She looks at him and tells Honoria what to do.

J. Jacinto. H. Honoria. A. Andrea.

J.	well	añin
	I'm not well, (wife). Ouch!	ay, ay, ay! mama añinču, warmi.
H.	What's the matter?	imayóh kankiri?
J.	back	wasa
	I have a bad back ache.	kay wasañay ančatatah nanašqawan.
H.	pneumonia	pulmonia
	Maybe you are about to get pneumonia.	iča pulmonia hap'iy munasqasunki.
J.	medicine man	hampiri
	call	wahyay
	Would you go call a medicine man?	uh hampiri wahyargorimuwah.

H. cure, medicine

Doña Andrea knows how to cure. I'll go call her for you.

hampiy

mama andrea sumáh\_yačan hampiyta. wahyarqampusayki.

Doña Andrea, my husband is sick, I wonder what is wrong with him.

mama andrea, qosay onqosqa kasqan. imayohlačus kampis.

A. What hurts?

imantah nananri?

H. His back, he says.

wasan, nin.

A. cold

čiri

I wonder if he drank cold water while he perspired.

hump'isaspachača čiri yakú uhayaykorqa.

H. keep

waqayčay

Perhaps. These men don't know how to take care of themselves.

ičatahpis ari. manatah kay q"arisqa waqayča-kúy yačankuču.

A. Let's go see him. Perhaps we'll know how to cure him.

haku q"awamusun. iča yačasunman imawančus hampiyta.

H. God

dyus

pay

pagay

Let's go ma'am. God will repay you.

haku ari, mamáy. dyus pagarapuonqa.

A. Good morning, Jacinto.  
How do you feel?  
bwenos dias, tata hasinto.  
imaynałá kanki?

J. I'm not well, Andrea.  
mana sumahču kani, mamáy  
andrea.

A. What hurts?  
imayki' nananri?

J. My back.  
kay wasałay.

A. touch  
Let's see. I'm going  
to feel you. Is it  
here?  
łuhčiy  
abér. Łuhčirisqayki.  
kaynehpíču?

J. there  
Yes, there. Ouch!  
čaypi  
ay, ay! arí čaynehpí.

A. pass, spend  
expose oneself  
You must have been exposed  
to the cold.  
pasay  
pasaykuči-kuy  
čiriwančá pasaykuči-korqanki.

J. It must be that, Andrea.  
Would you give me  
something?  
čayčá kanqa, mamáy andrea.  
imałaykitapis qoriwankiman.

A.	boil	t'impuy
	to cause to boil	t'impuciy
	prepare	wakičiy
	Boil some water, Honoria, to prepare the medicine.	yakú t'imporgočisqay, doña onorya, hampí wakičinapah.

H. Yes, ma'am. čay, mama.

A. barley sewada  
black yana  
corn sara  
Bring barley and black  
corn. sewadá apamuy, yana  
saratawan.

get well sumahyay  
witchcraft layqa  
If your husband doesn't  
get well with this it  
must be sorcery. mana kaywan qosayki  
sumahyahtenqa layqačá  
kanqa.

H. injection inyehsyón  
Yes, ma'am. Should I  
buy a shot? čay, mama. inyehsyontaču  
řantiyman?

A. What is that for? imapah čayri?

drugstore

botika

be expensive

ančapi kay

Drugstore medicines are expensive. But they don't cure anything.

botika hampisqa ančapi kanku. manatah ni imá hampinkuču.

H. That's the way it is.

ahnatah čaypis ari.

A. cause illness

miłayay

Drugstore medicines make people sick.

botika hampisqa ſuná miłayačinku.

cover

q"atay

bundle up

q'epičay

wrapped up

q'epičasqa

wrapped up (dim.)

q'epičasqeta

Honoria, cover your husband well. Keep him well wrapped up so he will perspire.

doña onorya, sumahta q"ataykuy qosaykita. sumah q'epičasqetapi hap'inki hump'iy atinampah.

H. Yes, Andrea. May God repay you.

čay, mama andrea. dyus pagarapusučun.

Here are some potatoes. Take this with you. Cook them for yourself.

kayqa papita. kaysitú apari-kuy. wayk'uri-kamuy.

A. Yes, ma'am. Thank you.

čay, mama. agradeseyki.

dawn

sut'iyay

I'll come back tomorrow  
at dawn.

q'aya sut'iyaymanta  
kutimusah.

Dialogue Review

J. ay, ay, ay! mana ałinču, warmi.

H. imayóh kankiri?

J. kay wasałay ančatatah nanasqawan.

H. iča pulmonia hap'iy munasqasunki.

J. uh hampiri wahyarqorimuwah.

H. mama andrea sumah yačan hampiyta. wahyarqampusayki.  
mama andrea, qosay onqosqa kasqan. imayohlačus kampis.

A. imantah nananri?

H. wasan, nin.

A. hump'isaspačá čiri yakú uhayaykorqa.

H. ičatahpis ari. manatah kay q"arisqa waqayča-kúy yačankuču.

A. haku q"awamusun. iča yačasunman imawančus hampiyta.

H. haku ari, mamáy. dyus pagarapusongá.

A. bwenos dias, tata hasinto. imaynałá kanki?

J. mana sumahču kani, mamáy andrea.

A. imaykí nananri?

J. kay wasałay.

A. abér. īuhčirisqayki. kaynehpiču?

J. ay, ay! arí čaynehpí.

A. čiriwančá pasaykuči-korqanki.

J. čayčá kanqa, mamáy andrea. imałaykitapis qoriwankiman.

A. yakú t'imporqočisqay, doña onorya, hampí wakičinapah.

H. čay, mama.

A. sewadá apamuy, yana saratawan. mana kaywan qosayki sumahyahtenqa layqacá kanqa.

H. čay mama. inyehsyontaču ūantiyman?

A. imapah čayri? botika hampisqa ančapi kanku. manatah ni imá hampinkuču.

H. ahnatah čaypis ari.

A. botika hampisqa ūuná mičayačinku. doña onorya, sumahqa q"ataykuy qosaykita. sumah q'epičasqetapi hap'inki hump'iy atinampah.

H. čay, mama andrea. dyus pagarapusučun. kayqa papita. kaysitú apari-kuy. wayk'uri-kamuy.

A. čay, mama. agradeseyki. q'aya sut'iyaymanta kutimusah.

Grammar

1. Diminutives

Illustrations

bwenituču profesorniyki?

\_\_\_\_\_

kay kinsitača, tatáy.

\_\_\_\_\_

čay yuritupi.

\_\_\_\_\_

Drill

Give the diminutives as in the example.

Example:

Inst. kasero

Stud. kaseritu

Inst. bwena

Stud. bwenita

Inst. kay

Stud. kaysitu

1. sara

2. huč'uy

3. č"ika

4. ašk"a

5. lawa

Grammar points

The diminutive suffixes -itu, -ito, -ita, -situ, -sito, -sita were borrowed from Spanish. Their distribution is unpredictable. o and u vary freely as they do in word-final position in most Quechua words. -itu, -ito, -sito are usually added to substantives ending in o or u, -ita, and -sita to substantives ending in a. -situ and -sita usually occur after consonants.

These suffixes occur immediately after the root, and form part of the substantive stem to which other suffixes can be added:

warmi-sita-s-rayku 'on account of these little women'

Diminutives may indicate small size, but they are also used for endearment, etc. as in Spanish: pepituy 'My little Joe'.

2. The Verbalizer -ya

## Illustrations

q"eļa

lazy

kay dyas waļpay q"eļayasqan.

\_\_\_\_\_

miļay

dirty

botika hampisqa ţuná miļayačinku.

\_\_\_\_\_

čahru hampiswan astawan  
peroyaykun čay don hasintu.

With those mixed remedies  
Don Jacinto has worsened.

14.11

Drill

Give a derived infinitive as in the example and guess the meaning.

Example:

Inst. q"ela

Stud. q"elayay

1. hatun

2. wayna

3. sut'i

4. ſuna

5. aſk"a

3. The distributive modal suffix -ra

Illustrations

maqapuwan.

He punishes him. (a mother complaining, about her child being punished by someone else)

maqarapuwan.

He punishes each one of them. (a mother complaining about her children being punished by someone else)

wawayta hayt'apuwan.

He kicks my child.

wawasniyta hayt'arapuwan.

He kicks each one of my children.

apay čay q'epita.	Carry that bundle.
apay čay q'epista.	Carry those bundles.
aparay čay q'epista.	Carry those bundles one by one.
kirpay čay mankata.	Cover that pot. (with its cover)
kirparay čay mankata.	Uncover that pot.
q"atay čay mankata.	Cover that pot. (with a cloth as if to hide it)
q"ataray čay mankata.	Uncover that pot.
tapay* čay mankata.	Cover that pot. (with its cover)
taparay čay mankata.	Uncover that pot.

### Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (teaches one by one) hasinto \_\_\_\_\_ ūrunasninman.
2. (prunes one by one) ūramukunčah kantumanta  
sačasninčahta \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (cover) \_\_\_\_\_ wawasta.
4. (washes) manwela wawasninta \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (I already uncovered) manka \_\_\_\_\_.

### Grammar points

The distributive modal suffix -ra indicates that an action

\*This is the most commonly used verb.

is performed as a series. It is usually translated 'one by one'.

With some verbs, however, the same form means to do the contrary of whatever is indicated by the verb. This meaning of -ra is not very frequent.

#### 4. Comparison

##### Illustrations

qanmantaqa noqa aswan hatun kani.	I am bigger than you.
qanmanta aswan hatun kani.	I am bigger than you.
qan hina hatun kani.	I am as big as you.
noqaça mana qan hina hatunču kani.	I am not as big as you.
tukuymanta aswan hatun kani.	I am the biggest.
aswan puka kah.	The most red.

##### Drill

Combine the two sentences given below into a comparative sentence as in the example.

Example:

Inst. qan hatun kanki. noqa hatun kani.

Stud. qanmantaqa noqa aswan hatun kani.

1. hałp'ayki hatun. hałp'ay hatun.
2. čay hałp'a sumah. kay hałp'as sumah.

3. sarayki puka. saray puka.
4. buřusnin ašk'a. buřusniyki ašk'a.
5. īahtayki hatun. īahtayku hatun.

Drill

Combine the two sentences given below into a comparative sentence as in the example.

Example:

Inst. qan hatun kanki. noqa hatun kani.

Stud. qan hina hatun kani.

1. sarayki ašk'a. saray ašk'a.
2. wawasniy hučuyčah kanku. wawasniyki huč'uyčah kanku.
3. mamayki bwena. mamay bwena.
4. warmiy wayk'un. warmiyki wayk'un.
5. asensyo indyu ūnā. noqančah indyu ūnas.

Drill

Combine the two sentences given below into a comparative sentence as in the example.

Example:

Inst. noqa hatun kani. qan hatun kanki.

Stud. noqaqa mana qan hina hatunču kani.

1. wakay hatun. wakayki hatun.

2. tarpuy sumah. tarpuyki sumah.
3. indyus hoberos kanku. yankis hoberos kanku.
4. hose huč'uy. pedro huč'uy.
5. čay ūnua q"ela. kay uh ūnua q"ela.

Drill

Answer as in the example.

Example:

Inst. hatunču kanki?

Stud. arí, tukuymanta aswan hatun kani.

1. čay waka hatunču?
2. čay sara sumah yurahču?
3. čay ūnua q"elaču?
4. čay piskuču aswan sinči?
5. kay buřuču aswan huč'uy?

5. Narrative

Illustrations

imaynatah kasqa čay lawa?

What was that mush like?

doña presenta kasqa.

\_\_\_\_\_

čay yuritupi yaku q'oñiyki kasqan.

\_\_\_\_\_

řamukuhpa yuritumpi yaku q'oñin  
kasqa.

There had been water in  
Ramuku's jug.

mama andrea, qosay onqosqa kaisqan. \_\_\_\_\_

qosan onqosqa kasqa. They say her husband was sick.

hwán wañučisqa. They say John killed.

hwán kunitan waīpata wañučisqan. John is killing the hen now.

## Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (they say he arrived)	tata kura mana _____ pwebloman čay watapi.
2. (they say he was)	onoryah qosan onqosqa _____.
3. (he is)	qosayki layqasqa.
4. (it is)	mana sara sumahču _____.
5. (they say it was)	sebada sumah _____.
6. (he is)	wawa _____.
7. (they say he went)	čamuku īahtaman _____ tawa buřusqan.
8. (she is boiling)	marya yakuta _____ kunitan.
9. (they say she boiled)	marya yakuta _____.
10. (he is doing)	imatá hampiri _____.

### Grammar points

The narrative is used when telling a story, when reporting something the speaker hasn't seen or isn't sure of. The narrative usually refers to the past, but may refer to events

that have not taken place. It is also used when a doubt the speaker had, has been clarified.

-sqa, narrative, is not followed by -n third person singular, -sqa itself signals 3rd p. sing. actor when it is not followed by another personal suffix:

<u>ka-sqa-ni</u>	'that I had been'
<u>ka-sqa-nki</u>	'that you had been'
<u>ka-sqa</u>	'that he (she, it) had been'
<u>ka-sqa-nčah</u>	'that we (incl.) had been'
<u>ka-sqa-yku</u>	'that we (excl.) had been'
<u>ka-sqa-nkičah</u>	'that you (pl.) had been'
<u>ka-sqa-nku</u>	'that they had been'

You may remember the context where the sentence doña presentapuni kasqa occurred: neither interlocutor knew who had died. One of them finds out that it was indeed doña Presenta. His doubt was clarified and he reports: doña presentapuni kasqā. imaynatah kasqa čay lawa? 'What was that mush like? i.e. What had it been like once you tasted it and made sure' čay yuritupi yaku goñiyki kasqan. kasqan means 'is'. This -sqa is continuative (and alternates with -ša and -sa) and must not be confused with -sqa narrative. With kasqan the speaker states a fact which is going on; with kasqa the speaker reports about something.

We will now summarize the different uses of the form -sqa.

1. -sqa continuative, alternates with -sa and -ša. This is a modal suffix. Unit Five. Example: čuwašan, čuwasan, čuwasqan 'he is making'.

2. -sqa, future, alternates with -sa. Unit Fifteen. Examples:  
řuwa-sqa-yku 'We (excl.) will make', go-sqa-yki 'I will give you', go-sqa-ykičah 'I will give you (pl.)'.
3. -sqa, substantivizer.
  - a. used as a modifier. Example: munasqa řuna 'loved man'

## 6. Review of imperatives

### Illustrations

yanapaway.	Help me.
yanapawayku	Help us.
maylapuy	Wash it for her.
qoy	Give him, give them.
qowayčah	You (pl.) give me.
bendeyčah	Sell (you pl.) to him.

### Drill

Answer with an imperative:

1. hampiykiču?
2. pagaykičahču?
3. yakuta t'impučipusahču doña onoryapah?
4. řantipusahču paykunapah?
5. sará qosaykiču?

Listening-In

tata hasintu onqoyman čayan. ima onqoymančus čayampis, manan yačáy atisqankuču. layqa kanqa ninku wakinkunaqa. mama onorya hampih ruega-kun. yakuta t'impučispa, siwadata yana sarawan čahruspa wasanman q'epičan. sumahtha q"atanku tata hasintuta, čay tuta enterota mančayta hump'iykun, čay tutahpa q'ayampi ñan ałinyasarqaña.

Conversations

## I.

- A. Where do you have a pain? What is it you feel?
- B. I don't know what's wrong with me, I just have a back ache.
- A. You must have drunk cold water while you were sweating.
- B. It must have been that, I don't even know myself.

## II.

- A. I am taking drugstore remedies.
- B. Who is sick?
- A. Andrea, my wife, is rather sick.
- B. Quick, then, maybe she will get worse still.

## III.

- A. They have bewitched your husband.
- B. What am I going to buy?
- A. You have to take him to the witch doctor.
- B. If it is that way, I will have to take him.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT FIFTEEN

Dialogue

Don Isidro is branding his cows. His family and friends, Tomaku and Antonio, are helping him. I. Isidro. T. Tomaku.  
A. Antonio.

T. Don Isidro, we come to help you.	don isidro, yanapaykureh hamusqayku.
I. chicha	aq"a
drink	uhyay
Come in, come in. Let's drink this chicha.	yaykumuyčah, yaykumuyčah. kay aq"etá uhyaykuri sun.
T. Oh fine! Well, let's drink.	á bayat uhyaykuri na ari.
I. lassoer	laseadór
Don Tomaku, you must be a good lassoer.	don tomaku, sumah laseadorčá qan kawah.
T. forget, forgetfulness	qonqapuy
Not any more. I'm beginning to forget.	manatah. kay qonqapuya munasqaniña.

I.	remember	yuyariy
	With this chicha you will remember now.	kay kunan aq"etawan yuyarerqolanki.
A.	Come on, let's go.	haku ſinalaňa.
I.	post	pwesto
	take one's place	pwestonča-kuy
	Let's take our places first.	pwestonča-kunarah aswan usqaytaqa.
	iron	fyeřo
	brand	markay
	You as lassoer, Tomaku. You will take the iron, Antonio, in order to brand.	qan laseadormanta, tomaku. qantah fyeřo hap'inki, antonyo, markanaykipah.
T.	ear	ninri
	cut	k'utuy
	Albert you will cut ears.	alberto, qan ninrin k'utunki.
I.	ribbon	sinta
	Let Mary tie ribbons.	kay marya sintá čuračun.
	horn	wahra
	cut	k"učuy
	Let Pascual cut the horns.	paskwál wahrán k"učonqa.

tail

čupa

Let Simon cut tails.

kay simón čupán k"učučun.

And Peter will collect  
the blood.

pedrotah īawarninta hap'enqa.

T. which

maygen

begin

qařariy

bull

toro

white

yurah

With which one shall we  
begin? With that black  
bull or with this white  
cow first?maygenwán qařarisun? haqay  
torowanču, kay yurah  
wakawanrahču?

I. Let it be with this cow.

kay wakawanrah kačun.

T. calf

terneru

behind

q"epa

And those calves later?

kay terneritustari  
q"epalamancú?

I. Yes, yes.

ari, ari.

T. ready

listu

Ready? Are you all set?

yastá? listuňaču kankičah?

A. Yes. Let's get going.

ya. qonařaňa.

Dialogue Review

T. don isidro, yanapaykureh hamusqayku.

I. yaykumuyčah, haykumuyčah. kay aq"etá uhyaykirisun.

T. á baya. uhyaykurina ari.

I. don tomaku, sumah laseadorčá qan kawah.

T. manatah. kay qonqapuyta munasqaniňa.

I. kay kunan aq"etawan yuyarerqoňanki.

A. haku řinaňaňa.

I. pwestonča-kunarah aswan usqaytaqa. qan laseadormanta, tomaku. qantah fyeřo hap'inki, antonyo, markanaykipah.

T. alberto, qan ninrin k'utunki.

I. kay maryá sintá čuračun. paskwál wahrán k"učonqa. kay simón čupán k"učučun. pedrotah īawarninta hap'enqa.

T. mayqenwán qalarisun? haqay torowanču, kay yurah wakawanrahču?

I. kay wakawanrah kačun.

T. kay terneritustari q"epaňamančú?

I. arí, arí.

T. yastá? listuňaču kankičah?

A. ya. qonaňaňa.

Grammar

## 1. Future time, review

## Illustrations

kay pučohtaqa q'ayalaña tukusah.

q'aya sut'iyaymanta kutimusah.

qan ninrín k'utunki.

pay hinalatapuni nenqa, ari.

mayqenwán qalarisun?

mayqenwán qalarisunčah?

hamoh watapi noqayku ūank'amusayku  
čay hałp'ata.

qankuna wasita ūuwamunkičah.

čay hinamantaqa sumahłapiča  
kawsakonqanku.

misik'isita qorisqayki.

misik'isita qorisqaykičah.

We will cultivate that  
land next year.

You will build a house.

I will give you candy.

I will give you (pl.)  
candy.

Drill

Give the corresponding plural form of the verb.

1. noqa sumahqa q"awapusah. (incl.)
2. mana oq"ariy atenqaču.
3. qan tarpuyta qalarimunki.

4. pay hañp'ata ūank'amonqa.
5. sut'iyayta ūink'i.
6. q'aya uhyah ūisah. (excl.)
7. aswan uh ūatunehman tususah. (incl.)

Drill

Substitute the suggested subjects.

1. noqa q'aya sut'iyaymanta kutimusah.

pay

doña onorya

paykuna

qan

2. pedrotah ūawarninta hap'enqa.

noqančah

qan

noqayku

çankuna

3. kay simón ūupán k"učonqa.

qan

paykuna

pay

noqančah

4. mašk'a buřuswan ſisah.

qankuna

řamuku

noqayku

noqa

qan

Drill

Answer the following questions:

1. manačá q'aya hampí apamuya qonqankiču?
2. noqaču yana wakiňahpa ninrinta k'utusah?
3. mayk'ah qařarisun?
4. q'ayaču pagasonqanku?
5. q'aya řinkiču wakas markaypi yanapah?
6. noqaykuču, qankunaču wayk'usunčah?
7. q'ayaču kasaranqanku fakundo eliberawan?
8. pitatah gobyerno alkaldemanta čuranqa?
9. pitah fyestapi tusonqa?

Drill

Add -sqa or -sa which will make the verb forms refer to the future as in the example.

Example:

Inst. misk'isitú qoyki.

Stud. misk'isitú qosqayki.

1. čahrata q"awapuyki.
2. čayta qoyki.
3. papata saratawan čihlayki.
4. kokata apamuykičah.
5. ašk"a papata apamuyki.

## 2. The Substantivizer -na

### Illustrations

yastaña mik"una.	_____
haku q"awarimuna noqawanñatah ari.	_____
akompañanari-kuna.	_____
hina pitaykurinapis ari.	_____
haku ūinaña.	_____
ašk"a apamunayki kasqan.	I have a lot to bring.
ašk"a apamunayki tiyan.	I have a lot to bring.
čaylata ašk"aña q'epinay.	_____
tukuy čaymanta uh librupi orq"onaypah.	_____
hamu-kunañaykipahpuni.	_____
kaypi q"epa-kuy pay čayamunan kama.	Stay here until he arrives.
munani yanapanawaykita.	I want you to help me.

Drill

Give the nouns which are derived from the following verbs as in the example and guess the meaning.

Example:

Inst. mik"uy.

Stud. mik"una. (food)

1. puhlay
2. puñuy
3. yaykuy
4. qaray

Drill

Give the expression meaning "let us go \_\_\_\_" as in the example.

Example:

Inst. tank'ay

Stud. haku tank'amuna.

1. mik"uy
2. q"away
3. apuray
4. uhyay
5. pitay

Drill

Give the expression which will mean "to have a lot to \_\_\_\_\_" as in the example.

Example:

Inst. anča īank'ani.

Stud. anča īank'anay.

1. ašk"ata q'epini.
2. ašk"á ſuwanki.
3. ašk"á apanki.
4. ašk"ata wayk'un.
5. ančá wayk'un.
6. ančá īank'anku.
7. ašk"á tarpunčah.
8. ašk"ata ſuwayku.
9. ašk"ata q'epinkičah.

Drill

Give the expression which will mean "in order to \_\_\_\_\_" as in the example.

Example:

Inst. īank'ani.

Stud. īank'anaypah.

1. usqayta hamunki.

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2. ančá lank'aniki.
3. warmi kutimun usqayta.
4. wawas puhlay atinku.
5. noqayku papá mik"uyku.
6. qankuna čayta wiłankičah.
7. noqa alohamyentoyman ūni.
8. čay ūnakuna čahramanta tahtaman ūinku.

Drill

Substitute the suggested subjects.

1. munani yanapanawaykita.

hwán

mamayki

paykuna

2. profesor munan hamunaykuta.

profesores

qan

3. hałp'ayoh munan lank'anaykuta.

paykuna

qan

Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (until they arrive)	kaypi q"epa-kuy _____.
2. (until I come)	kaypi q"epa-kuy _____.
3. (until your mother gets here)	kaypi q"epa-kuy _____.
4. (until the landlord arrives)	lank'ayčah _____.
5. (until we come back)	lank'ayčah _____.
6. (until the mayor says)	lank'ayčah wah hinamanta _____.

Grammar points

-na is a substantivizer; it derives substantives from verbs:

<u>mik"u-y</u>	'eat'
<u>mik"u-na</u>	'food'
<u>mik"u-na-s</u>	'foods'

A form derived by -na always adds the personal suffixes that normally go with substantives:

<u>puhla-na-y</u>
<u>puhla-na-yki</u>
<u>puhla-na-ykičah</u>

Verbs plus -na are used with clearly substantival functions:

<u>puhlanayta munani</u>	'I want my toy'
--------------------------	-----------------

But they are also used as verbals, i.e. as centers of subordinate clauses.

Example:

hamuni mik"unampah 'I came so that he could eat'

yanapawayku noqayku tank'anaykupah 'Help us so that we can work'

pay ūnanta munani 'I want him to go'

There are two main types of subordinate clauses with -na.

The subject of the subordinate clause is different from that of the main clause in both types. The most common are na-pah-clauses which express purpose:

hamuni mik"unampah 'I came so that he could eat'

-na clauses usually occur with the word kama 'until'. The action of the verb in the main clause continues until the action of the verbal in the subordinate clause interrupts it:

kaypi q"epanki pay čayamunan kama 'Stay here until he comes back'

na-ta-clauses function as direct objects of certain verbs.

They always contain a subject which is different from the one in the main clause:

mik"unanta munani 'I want him to eat'

uninflected na-forms are often used to mean 'let's':

q"awamuna 'Let's look!'

haku ūipuna 'Come on, let's go!'

Finally, na-forms are used to express obligation: ašk'a apamunay kasqan 'I have a lot to carry'. Lit. 'Much my load is'. ašk'a apamunay is the subject of the verb kasqan. tiyan is also used in this construction. Notice that in ančata

Tank'anay tiyan 'I have a lot of work to do', Tank'anay takes a direct object.

wasita Tank'anay tiyan 'He has to build a house'.

### 3. The inceptive modal suffix -ri

#### Illustrations

puñuričilawayña entoneses ari. \_\_\_\_\_

qoriway á? \_\_\_\_\_

haku q"awarimuna. \_\_\_\_\_

pasaričiway. \_\_\_\_\_

Excuse me (used when one goes across someone else's property)

#### Drill

Make the following command forms more polite by inserting the suffix -ri immediately after the stem.

1. wakaykita q"awačiway.
2. imaynata wayk'urinki. yačačiway.
3. mik"unaykita qaramuway.
4. kay tarpupi yanapaway.
5. q'aya dya hamuy.
6. imatá mik"usanki. qoway.
7. wawayta mask'ay.

Grammar points

-ri is an inceptive modal suffix. It means 'to begin to': inkyetakuy 'to be restless': inkyetarikuy 'to begin to be restless'. It is commonly used to add politeness: qoway 'give me': goriway 'Please give me'.

4. The modal suffix -rpa

## Illustrations

qolqeyčus kanman čayqa,  
řantirpariyman.

If I had money I would buy  
it right away.

hwán wañurpačin.

John killed him.

qorpay.

Hit him.

Drill

Insert -rpa after the verb stem in the following expressions thus adding a certain roughness, or suddenness.

1. čay q"awa-kusqančah wakatapis řantirinkuña.
2. čay yanta purisaspala puñusqa.
3. sumah amigułatatah maqasqa.
4. uh watuyłapi īank'asqa.
5. yurah wałpanta wañučisqa.

Grammar points

The modal -rpa indicates that an action is performed suddenly, quickly, or roughly: qoy 'give': qorpay 'give blows': koreykuriy 'Run in it please': kořeykurpariy 'Run in it quickly please'.

5. The honorific modal suffix -rqa

## Illustrations

řiy mik"orqori-koh.	Please go and eat.
kay kunan aq"etawan yuyarerqořanki.	_____.
mančay munasqata uywarqo-kun.	She brought him up lovingly.
aparqoy.	Take it if you please.
aparqamuy.	Bring it if you please.

Drill

Add -rqa to the verb stem in the following expressions thus making them more polite.

1. wasiyohpaman qayřay.
2. tardeyaylataňa čayan.
3. hina onqosqapis mamanman hamu-kun.
4. kořey, čay wařpata hap'imuy.
5. kunitan čay aq"ata apamuy.

Grammar points

-rqa, honorific is a modal suffix which indicates respect, politeness, or affection. It is commonly used when guests are present, not only to address them, but to address other people as well. It is also used when doing collective work, at harvest time, for instance.

-raq has the variant form -rqa directly before -mu, -pu, or -ka:

<u>aparqamuy</u>	'Bring it, if you please'
<u>wañorgapoh</u>	'One who dies'
<u>löhserqa-kamusqa</u>	'He had come out'

6. The modal suffix -yku

## Illustrations

sirbiykuri-kuýčah.	Help yourselves (to this).
eliberahpa tatanqa.	
čunka wakiłastapuni qoykusqa nin.	
qałariykułasunñaču?	Shall we begin already? (referring to something specific)
uhłata wahtan.	He gave a blow.
uhłata wahtaykun.	He suddenly hit him.
wahtay.	Strike.
wahtaykuy.	Strike that. Drink it down.
aq"á wahtay.	Drink the chicha.

aq"á wahtaykuy.

Do drink the chicha.

kargaykamuñasunñaču?

Shall we go load them?

p'ampaykapusanku.

They are burying her.

Drill

Add -yku to the stem of the main verb thus rendering the action specific or intensive.

1. qayčaspa q"aparin.
2. uhłata mik"un.
3. mik"uy.
4. čay ſuna ſik"urin.
5. uhyay.
6. apamuy.

Grammar points

The modal suffix -yku intensifies the meaning of the verb and makes it refer to something specific.

This suffix has the variant form -yka which occurs directly before -mu, -pu, and -ka:

<u>apaykuy</u>	'Take it!'
<u>apaykamuy</u>	'Bring it!'
<u>p'ampaykapusanku</u>	'They are burying her'
<u>interesayka-kapuyman</u>	'I would be interested in it!'

7. The frequentative modal suffix -ykača

## Illustrations

čay ſuna ſahtanman purin. That man went to his city.  
 čay ſuna muyunehta puriykačan. That man strolls along the river.  
 plasapi ſantin. She shops at the market.  
 plasapi ſantiykačan She shops around at the market.  
 čay q"atoh imilitastarah q"awaykača-kuspa kasarqaqa. He was still looking at the girls who sell.

Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (walking around) kaynehiapi \_\_\_\_\_ čay wawayki.
2. (she was shopping around) imastarahčá \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (he is already working part time) onqosqarah kasan pero \_\_\_\_\_.
4. (I do it) sapa munarispa \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (is still shopping around) čay warmi \_\_\_\_\_ plasapi.

Grammar points

The suffix -ykača indicates that an action is performed repeatedly: oq"arini 'I lift': oq"ariykačani 'I lift several times'.



Listening-In

tukuy ūunas pwestonča-kunkuña, don tomaku laseyadorpis lasuntaqa hap'iykunña. kunan markanqanku kasqa ask"a wakasta. čayrayku runakunaq. listučari-kusqanku, sapa uh imatačus hap'inankuta hap'ispa, usqaylapičá kay tukuy wakasta markanqanku.

Conversations

## I.

- A. Don Tomaku, lasso that cow now.
- B. Who will cut its horns?
- A. My wife will come; she will help us.
- B. Ok, then I lasso.

## II.

- A. You won't cut its tail.
- B. What is its tail going to be for?
- A. Perhaps we will lose a lot of blood.
- B. Ok, then we will cut only its horns.

## III.

- A. Go with that man.
- B. Yes. I will make him arrive to the casa de gobierno.
- A. You will watch out, this man is from Huánuco.
- B. Yes, I will watch out. I already know him well.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT SIXTEEN

Dialogue

Don Pío is building a house. The anthropologist comes around and offers to help. P. Pío. A. Anthropologist.

A.	begin to make something for oneself	šuwaykuri-kuy
	Are you building yourself a house, Don Pío?	wasitaču šuwaykuri-kusqanki, don pio?
P.	be (weather)	šuwamuy
	the weather is good	sumah šuwamun
	Yes, now that the weather is good I am trying to hurry.	ari, kay sumahlarah šuwamusahtin apuraykuriy munasqani.
	rain	paray
	month, moon	kila
	Well, when the rainy months get here, it is not possible.	paray kilaš hamortenqa manañan atikonqaču, ari.
A.	During what months does it usually rain?	ima kilašpi paramuy yačanri?

P. December disyembre

March marsu

Beginning in December, it continues until March. disyembremanta qalari-kuspa, marsu kama paraykamułampuni.

November nobyembre

And sometimes it will rain right in November. abesesnintah nobyembremanta pačaňa paramúy yačan.

A. What months are better for house building? ima kiłastah aswan wasí īank'ači-kunapah?

P. April abrīl

October ohtubre

Well, from April to October. abrilmanta ohtubre kama á.

A. Why are those months better? imaraykutah čay kiłas aswan sumáh kankuri?

P. burn ţup"ay

be warm (weather) ţup"a-kamuy

Well, it is sunny during those months. sumahta ţup"a-kamun čay kilaspi á.

rest samay

Ok now. I'll rest with this good chicha. Please drink also, sir. baya! samarisah kay aq"etaywan. qampis uhyariy á, weraqoča.

A. roof

tečay

Well, alright. Thank you.  
With what will you roof  
the house?

čay ari, agradeseyki.  
imawantah wasí tečankičah?

P. We will put tile.

tehás čurasayku.

A. straw

ič"u

roof

teču

Here, however, most houses  
have straw roofs. Don't  
they?

kaypi pero aswan ašk'a  
wasisqa ič'u tečosniyohla  
kanku, 1?

P. Yes, and they are old houses. arí, ñawpa wasistah kanku a.

know

řihsiy

Just now we are beginning  
to use tile. Ok now.  
We will begin again.

kay kunařanrah tehastapis  
sí řihsirisqayku. baya!  
qalarilasqaykuñatah.

A. Yes. Couldn't I help you?

aha. maná yanapaykuriykičahman?

P. heavy

lasa

raise

oq"ariy

lift repeatedly

oq"ariykačay

narrow, thin

ñáñu

hurt (polite)

nanarqoy

Well, how sir? Lifting these heavy things you would get a back ache.

imaynata á, weraqočáy. kay īasasta oq"ariykačaspaqa ñaňu wasaykipis nanarqóy munasunkiman.

A. And so what. It hurts you too. Doesn't it?

imanantah čayri? akaso manaču qankunatapis nanasunkičahri?

P. to be accustomed to

Well, but we are used to working from the time we are little.

yačasqa kay

Gentlemen from the city are used to a different kind of work. True or not?

pero noqaykoqa huč'uymanta pača sinči īank'ayman yačasqaña kayku, ari. īahta weraqočasqa wah hina īank'aymantah yačasqa kanku. ičari manaču?

A. But I also like to work in the country.

pero, noqataqa čahra īank'aypis gustaňawantah.

P. tree trunk

kurku

put in

apaykuy

Fine then. Would you get those tree trunks? Drink some chicha first though.

baya, čay. entones kay kurkús aber apaykuriwah. aq"etatah uhyaykuriwahrah pero.

A. health

salúd

Fine. To your health, then.

baya. salúd, entones.

Dialogue Review

A. wasitaču ſuwaykuri-kusqanki, don pic?

P. ari, kay sumahlarah ſuwamusah tin apureykuriy munasqani. paray kiſas hamoh tenqa manañan atikonqaču, ari.

A. ima kiſaspí paramúy yačanri?

P. disyembremanta qalari-kuspa, marsu kama paraykamuſampuni. abesesnintah nobyembremanta pačaňa paramúy yačan.

A. ima kiſastah aswar wasí ſank'ači-kunapah?

P. abrilmanta ohtubre kama a.

A. imaraykutah čay kiſas aswan sumáh kankuri?

P. sumah ta ſup'a-kamun čay kiſaspi á. baya! samarisah kay aq"etaywan. qampis uhyariy á, weraqoča.

A. čay ari, agradeseyki. imawantah wasí tečankičah?

P. tehás čurasayku.

A. kaypi pero aswan ašk'a wasisqa ič'u tečosniyohla kanku, i?

P. ari, ñawpa wasistah kanku á. kay kunaianrah tehastapis sí ſihsirisqayku. baya! qalariſasqaykuñatah.

A. ahá. maná yanapaykuriykičahman?

P. imaynata á, weraqočay. kay ſasasta oq"ariykačaspaqa ñaňu wasaykipis nanarqóy munasunkiman.

A. imanantah čayri? akaso manaču qankunatapis nanasunkičahri?

P. pero noqaykoqa huč'uymanta pača sinči ſank'ayman yačasqaña kayku, ari. ſahta weraqočasqa wah hina ſank'aymantah yačasqa. ičari manaču?

A. pero, noqataqa čahra ſank'aypis gustaſawantah.

P. baya, čay. entones kay kurkús aber apaykuriwah. aq"etatah uhyaykuriwahrah pero.

A. baya. salúd, entones.

Grammar

## 1. Conditional

## Illustrations

inyehsyontaču ūantiyman?

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sumah laseadorčá qan kawah.

uh č"ika lawitata munariwahču?

tokopičá čay ūura ūank'asanman.

That man is probably working  
in Toco.

sumah warmeqa wasinta q"awanman.

A good woman would rather  
watch her house.iča yačasunman imawančus  
hampiyta.

---

dyusta ūehsispaq aīin kawsayman  
yaykuykuman.Knowing God we might enter  
upon a better life.sut'iyayta sayarispaqa sumah  
q"aris kawahčah.If you go up at down you  
would be good men.iča hinamanta yačasqankuman  
imačus kawsay kasqanta.Perhaps that way they are  
learning what life is.

parlawah.

You would talk.

parlankiman.

You would talk.

parlawahčah.

You (pl.) would talk.

parlankičahman.

You (pl.) would talk.

qowankiman.

You would give me.

qosunkiman.

He would give you.

Drill

Substitute the suggested subjects and make the necessary changes.

1. (noqa) inyehsyontaču ūantiyman?

(doña onorya)

(paykuna)

(warmi)

2. iča yačasunman imawančus hampiyta.

(noqa)

(pay)

(qan)

3. awtoridád kayta munawahču?

(qankuna)

(don hasinto)

4. čahrayoh ūunaqa sumahtha lank'anman.

(noqayku)

(noqančah)

(paykuna)

Drill

Answer the following questions.

1. qaramuʃawankimanñaču?
2. noqaykuwan ūahtaman ūiwahču?
3. wasiykuta q"awawahču?
4. imawantah wasí tečayman?
5. imaynata čay ūahwá ūuwayman?
6. kay kurkús apaykýta yanapawankičahmanču?
7. tumpatawan aq"á munawahču?
8. manaču uh č"iká qoriwankiman?
9. anča tardeña, qařariřasunmanñaču?
10. qosayta hampiwahču?

#### Grammar points

The conditional is usually translated 'would' or 'could'.

A complete list of the forms used is given below.

<u>lank'a-y-man</u>	'I would work'
<u>lank'a-wah</u>	'You would work'
<u>lank'a-nki-man</u>	
<u>lank'a-n-man</u>	'He would work'
<u>lank'a-nčah-man</u>	'We (incl.) would work'
<u>lank'a-yku-man</u>	'We (excl.) would work'
<u>lank'a-wah-čah</u>	'You (pl.) would work'
<u>lank'a-nkičah-man</u>	
<u>lank'a-nku-man</u>	'They would work'

Notice that -y (and not -ni) occurs for first person. -wah and

-wah-čah cannot occur after the suffixes -wa and -su. -nki-man and -nki-čah-man occur instead:

<u>gowankiman</u>	'You would give me'
<u>gowankičahman</u>	'You (pl.) would give me'
<u>gosunkiman</u>	'He would give you'
<u>gosunkičahman</u>	'He would give you (pl.)'

Otherwise -wah and -nki-man, -wah-čah and -nkičah-man are in free variation (i.e. one can use either of the two).

## 2. Indirect command

### Illustrations

kay simón čupán k"učučun.

\_\_\_\_\_

amatah warmisla kačunkučú.

\_\_\_\_\_

### Drill

Change the following direct commands to indirect commands as in the example.

Example:

Inst. hamuy hwán.

Stud. hwán hamučun.

1. kurkús apaykuy.
2. sarata oq"ariy.
3. wasita ūehsiy.

4. *samałayña.*

5. *apuray.*

Grammar points

The verbal suffix -ču indicates a wish or an indirect command. It is much like a modal suffix, but it occurs after the suffixes -wa and -su whereas all the modals precede them:

go-wa-ču-n

'Let him give me'

go-su-ču-n

'Let him give you'

-ču is always followed by third persons:

ka-ču-n

'May that be!'

lank'a-ču-nku

'Let them work', 'Have them work', 'Make them work', 'May they work', etc.

3. čay-clauses

Illustrations

mana paramonqa čayqa, ſisun.

If it doesn't rain we'll go.

mana wawata q"awanki čayqa,  
urmanqa.

If you don't watch the child  
he'll fall.

sumahta ſup"amonqa čayqa,  
t'ahsa-kamusun.

If it is sunny we'll go wash  
clothes.

qolqeyčus kanman čayqa,  
ſutirpariyman.

If I had money, I would buy  
it. (Lit. if my money  
were...)

## 16.11

### Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (comes) tatayki \_\_\_\_\_ čayqa, kačasqayki.
2. (will go) noqa ūisah čayqa, qankunapis \_\_\_\_\_.
3. (gets lost) wawa \_\_\_\_\_ čayqa, maqasqayki.
4. (we [incl.] will carry) mayu čayamonqa čayqa, yakuta \_\_\_\_\_.
5. (you will bring) buřuta maňa-kunki čayqa, kačitawan \_\_\_\_\_.
6. (we [incl.] will go) qolqeyoh kasun čayqa, īahtaman \_\_\_\_\_.
7. (you sweat) sumahta \_\_\_\_\_ čayqa, onqoniykimanta sumahyanki.

### Grammar points

čay-clauses are conditional clauses. They are usually translated by "if clauses" in English. The verb in a čay-clause may be in the conditional or in the future. The verb in the main clause is usually in the future. Review the illustrations.

4. Continued action in the past with an agentive and the verb kay

### Illustrations

huč'uymanta pača yačasqaña  
kah kayku mayulapi kawsayman.

Since we were little we were  
used to living on the river.

sapa domingo ūeh kayku, ūawpahtaqa  
orqoman, čaymantatah yakuman. Every Sunday we would go,  
first to the mountair, then  
to the water.

sapa domingułatah č'isiyayłataña  
kutimpoh kayku. Also every Sunday we would  
return at dusk.

### Drill

Change the illustrations given above to refer to the third  
person plural.

### Grammar points

A verb stem plus the derivate suffix -h plus the verb ka-  
'be' which is inflected for person, is the construction used  
to indicate habitual action in the past:

<u>lank'ah kani</u>	'I use to work', 'I would work', etc.
<u>lank'ah kanki</u>	'you use to work'
<u>lank'ah kan</u>	'he uses to work'
<u>lank'ah kančah</u>	'we (incl.) use to work'
<u>lank'ah kayku</u>	'we (excl.) use to work'
<u>lank'ah kankičah</u>	'you (pl.) use to work'
<u>lank'ah kanku</u>	'they use to work'

### Listening-In

kay čahra hałp'aspeqa nobyembremanta marsu kiła kama  
sumahta paramúy yačan. čay hina kiłaspi manan wasita ūwa-kuy

atinčahču. wasita īank'ačinapahqa abrilmanta ohtubrekama aswan sumah kiňakuna kanku, čay kiňaspi sumahta ſup'a-kamusqanrayku. haqay don pio nisqapis kunanqa wasinta ſuwaykučisqan. manan ič'utaču tečomampis čuračenqa, sumah tehaswan wasinta q"atarinčenqa. kay wasiňay ñawpa wasi, ič'ułamanta tečoyoh. imapahñatah ni pitapis q"awasah, hina kay samanay orapi aq"etayta uhyaykurisah. kay ñaňu wasay imamantačus nanawan, iča čay kurkús q'episqaymanta.

### Conversations

#### I.

- A. Are you having your house built, Don Pio?
- B. Yes, now that the sun is shining I am having them hurry.
- A. Make it in a hurry, Don Pio, this is already (we have already arrived at) the month of December.
- B. From December to March one cannot have it worked on.

#### II.

- A. Wouldn't you like help?
- B. Are you the one who wants to help?
- A. Yes. Could I or not?
- B. We'll see now, carry those tree trunks.

#### III.

- A. City people don't like lawa.
- B. Why won't they like such good food?
- A. Because they are used to a different kind of food.
- B. Well, in their name, give me a little more.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT SEVENTEEN

Dialogue

Conversation between the Anthropologist and don Bonifacio,  
an elderly man. A. Anthropologist. B. Bonifacio.

A. Don Bonifacio, are you  
resting?

don bonifasyu,  
samarisankiču?

B. take coca

pihčay

Yes sir. I am chewing  
my coca. Well, I wonder  
how I will make out  
tomorrow.

ari' tatáy. kay kokayta  
pihčarisani. imaynaču  
riwanqa q'aya á?

clear

řit'i

light

k'ančay

How bright the moon is  
shining!

kay hina řit'ita mama  
kilančah k'ančaykurimusqan!

A. Yes, how big!

ari', ketal hatuntah!

B. star

qoyłur

shine

łip"iy

Those stars are bright  
also. Say, what a  
beautiful night!

čay qoyłurkunapis sumah  
łip"irisanku. kosa kay  
č'isi, oye!

A. day p'unčay  
shine iłay  
Yes. It is as bright as day. ari. p'unčay hina ałarisqan.

B. night tuta  
This is a good night for traveling. sumah kay tuta purinapah.

A. Yes very. ari, sumah.

B. cigarette sigařu  
With coca and cigarette how far could we travel tonight! kokawan sigařuwanqa may Č"ikata kunan tutapi puriy atisunman!

A. a supernatural being q"arisiri  
believe kreenkiču  
Do you believe in "carisiris"? q"arisirispi kreenkiču?

B. be afraid manča-kuy  
I wonder what it's like. Some are afraid. imaynačus. wakin mančači-kunku.

A. Do you know a carisiri? qan ſehsinkiču q"arisiritaqa?

B. No. But it is said it could kill people. Appearing, goodness knows from where. mana. pero ſunata wañučiy atinman kasqa. maylamantačus Čik"urimuspa.

grease

It could eat man's fat,  
it is said.

wira

řunahpa wiranta mik"unman  
kasqa.

candle

Some say he would make  
himself candles with  
that fat.

belia

wakintah ninku, čay řuna  
wirawan belás  
ruwa-kunmansis nispa.

A. And so then, you have  
never seen a carisiri?

maná čantá qanri hayk'ahlapis  
uh q"arisirita řikuwah  
karqa?

B. damn

kondenay

soul

alma

No. But some say they  
would be condemned souls.

mana. wakin pero ninku,  
kondenasqa almas kankuman  
nispa.

poncho

punču

Indian

indyu

Sometimes they say it  
appears with a black  
poncho like an Indian.

abesesqa yana punčuyoh  
indyu hinalatah řik"urimun  
ninku.

cap

loq'o

fat old man  
(symbol of abundance)

eqeqla

Sometimes with a big worn-  
out hat, it is said he  
would be just like an  
"eqeqo".

abesesri hatun loq'oyuh,  
eqeqo hinala kanman nispa.

full skirt worn  
by the "cholas"

widow

And some also say it is  
a widow with a black  
skirt.

knife

Be it as it may, he would  
have a large knife.

hill

corner

silent

plain

wait

be expecting something

Sometimes at the foot of a  
hill or on a silent place,  
when nobody expects him,  
he appears to us, they  
say.

blow

And blowing on us, he puts  
us to sleep.

abandon

And it is said that taking  
out our fat, he leaves  
us there in a sad state.

puñera

byuda

wakintah niñankutah, yana  
puñerayuh byuda nispa.

kučiñu

imaynapis kačunku, hātun  
kučiñuyuhmi kankuman kasqa.

orqo

k'uču

č'in

pampa

suyay

suyaykusqay

abesesqa, orqo k'učupipis  
uh č'in pampapipis, mana  
suya-kusqañahtinčah,  
řik"uriyakamuwančah ninku.

p"ukuy

p"ukuykuspañatah  
puñurpačiwančah.

saqerpay

wirañančahta orq"ospatah,  
čaynehłapi, mana ałiñataña  
saqerpawančah, nin.

A. And are there any carisiris around here?      kaynehpiri q"arisiris tiyankumanču?

B. Well they walk around everywhere, and more so at the foot of hills and on silent plains.      tukuynehta puriykačanku á, aswantatah čay orqo k'učusnehpi č'in pampasnehpiwan.

Dialogue Review

A. don bonifasyu, samarisankiču?

B. arí, tatáy. kay kokayta pihčarisani. imaynaču riwanqa q'aya á? kay hina ſit'ita mama kiłančah k'ančaykurimusqan!

A. arí, ketal hatuntah!

B. čay qoyłurkunapis sumah īip"irisanku. kosa kay č'isi, oye!

A. arí, p'unčay hina iłarisqan.

B. sumah kay tuta purinapah.

A. arí, sumah.

B. kokawan sigařuwanqa may č"ikata kunan tutapi puriy atisunman!

A. q"arisirispi kreenkiču?

B. imaynačus. wakin mančači-kunku.

A. qan ſehsinkiču q"arisiritaqa?

B. mana. pero ſunata waňučiy atinman kasqa. mayłamantačus rik"urimuspa. ſunahpa wiranta mik"unman kasqa., wakintah ninku, čay ſuna wirawan belás ruwa-kunmansis nispa.

A. maná čantá qanri hayk'ahłapis uh q"arisirita ſikuwah karqa?

B. mana. wakin pero ninku, kondenasqa almas kankuman nispa. abesesqa yana punčuyoh indyu hinałatah ſik"urimun ninku. abesesri hatun loq'oyuh eqeqla hinałla kanman nispa. wakintah niłankutah, yana pułerayuh byuda nispa. imaynapis kačunku, hatun kučiňuyuhmi kankuman kasqa. abesesqa, orqo k'učupipis uh č'in pampapipis, mana suya-kusqalahtinčah, ſik"uriyamuwančah ninku. p"ukuykuspalařatah puñurpačiwančah, wirałančahta orq"ospatah, čayneħłapi, mana ałiňataňa saqerpawančah, nin.

A. kaynehpiri q"arisiris tiyankumanču?

B. tukuynehta puriykačanku á, aswantatah čay orqo k'učusnehpi č'in pampasnehpiwan.

Grammar1. hti-clauses

## Illustrations

pay mačuyahtenqa qan waynañā  
kanki.

When he becomes a grown man  
you will be a youth.

mana kaywan qosayki sumahyahtenqa  
layqačá kanqa.

\_\_\_\_\_

čeqaču huč'uysitus wañohhtinku  
tusúy yačanku?

\_\_\_\_\_

noqa ūisah pay nehtin.

I will go when he tells me to.

noqa ūini sapa nehtin.

I go each time he tells me to.

nehtin ūini.

I went when he told me to.

čayamohtin kama lohsisun.

We'll go out as soon as he  
gets here.

wasinman čayasahtin waqayta  
qañarerqa.

As soon as she got home she  
began to cry.

Drill

Substitute as suggested making the necessary changes.

## 1. noqa parlasah pay munahtin.

qankuna

qan

paykuna

2. pay hamohtin samasun.

paykuna

qan

3. noqa munahtiy ſipunkičah.

qan

4. mačahtintah īohsipunku.

noqa

paykuna

5. sapa wahyamuwahtin: hamuni.

pay

qan

paykuna

6. eskwelamanta īohsimusahtiy qan puhłasarqanki.

profesór

profesores

noqayku

### Drill

Substitute as suggested:

1. tatay čayamohtin kama, īohsisqayku.

paykuna

qan

qankuna

2. ſipohtin kama, puñukapusqayku.

(paykuna)

(qan)

(qankuna)

3. alkalde aři nehtin kama, hamonqanku.

noqa

paykuna

qan

noqayku

noqančah

4. pay tukohtin kama, qosan lahtaman apanqa.

qankuna

noqančah

noqa

### Grammar points

-hti is a verbal suffix. It is always followed by one of the personal suffixes which occurs with substantives. The verb with -hti is translated 'if', 'when', 'as soon as'. -hti indicates that once the action denoted by the verb stem is accomplished, another action takes place. The word kama 'until' often followed the verb with -hti.

Notice that the personal suffixes that normally occur with substantives are the ones that occur following -hti:

<u>lank'a-hti-y</u>	'when I work'
<u>lank'a-hti-yki</u>	'when you work'
<u>lank'a-hti-n</u>	'when he works'
<u>lank'a-hti-nčah</u>	'when we (incl.) work'
<u>lank'a-hti-yku</u>	'when we (excl.) work'
<u>lank'a-hti-ykičah</u>	'when you (pl.) work'
<u>lank'a-hti-nku</u>	'when they work'

Review the illustrations above and notice that the subject of the verb in the main clause is always different from the subject of the verb with -hti of the dependent clause.

## 2. spa-clauses

### Illustrations

eskwelamán īohsimuspa hamusah.

\_\_\_\_\_

wahča kayniykumantā yačaspa  
q"awawaykumančá.

\_\_\_\_\_

atispá aysaysiriwaypis á.

\_\_\_\_\_

humpisaspachačá čiri yakú uhyaykorqa.

\_\_\_\_\_

má saykús tukunčah.

We finish without getting tired.

P"uškaspa pureh kani.

I spun while I walked.

eskwelamanta īohsimuspa čimpasah.

When I leave school, I will visit him.

eskwelamanta īohsimuspa čimpani.

When I leave school, I visit him.

eskwelamanta īohsimuspa čimparqani.

When I left school, I visited him.

munaspa mana munaspa ſuwanki.

You will do it whether you want to or not.

payta nerqa, kurahña kani nispa.

And he said: I am already grown up.

Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (while walking) \_\_\_\_\_ p"uškan.
2. (watching) \_\_\_\_\_ ſinki.
3. (working) tatayki \_\_\_\_\_ kasqan.
4. (after you wash) \_\_\_\_\_ eskwelaman ſinki.
5. (after you buy) kačita \_\_\_\_\_ usqayta apamunki.
6. (watching) sarata \_\_\_\_\_ tatayki suyanki.
7. (saying) čayta \_\_\_\_\_ kusičiwanki.
8. (after saying) čayta \_\_\_\_\_ tatan ſiporqa.
9. (saying) usqayta hamusah \_\_\_\_\_ nerqa.
10. (saying) paykunaman wiłarqa ašk"a sač'asta urmačinku \_\_\_\_\_.

Grammar points

The suffix -spa indicates that an action is performed at the same time or immediately before another action:

p"uškaspa pureh kani

'I spun while I walked'

eskwelamanta lohsimuspa hamusah

'I'll come right after I get out of school'

Personal suffixes never occur after -spa. The actor of the

verb in the main clause is the actor of the dependent clause where the verb with -spa occurs.

### 3. čay-clauses, contrary to fact

#### Illustrations

mana anča q"eľa kawah čayqa,  
aswan sumah t'antata ſuwawah.

If you weren't so lazy you  
would make better bread.

mana anča q"eľa kawah čayqa,  
aswan sumah t'antata ſuwawah  
karqa.

If you hadn't been so lazy  
you would have made better  
bread.

mana yanapaykiman karqa, mana  
tukuwahču karqa.

If I hadn't helped you, you  
wouldn't have finished.

yanapaykiman čayqa, tukuwah.

If I helped you, you would  
finish.

mana hampiri hamunman karqa čayqa,  
waňunman karqa.

If the shaman hadn't come  
he would have died.

mana hamuyman karqa čayqa,  
waňunman karqa.

If I hadn't come, he would  
have died.

#### Drill

Substitute as suggested.

1. eskwelaman ſiwah karqa čayqa, tumpalatapis yačawahňa karqa.

(noqa)

(pay)

(noqayku)

2. q"arisiri hamunman čayqa, mančari-kuyman.

(qan)

(qankuna)

(noqančah)

3. *sigařusniyoh kanman čayqa, pitanman.*

(paykuna)

(noqayku)

Drill

Change the following statements as in the example and translate both sentences.

Example:

Inst. *mana anča q"ela kawah čayqa, aswan sumah t'antata ſuwawah.*

Stud. *mana anča q"ela kawah karqa čayqa, aswan sumah t'antata ſuwawah karqa.*

1. *riyta munawah čayqa, tukuynintin ſiykuman.*
2. *abril kilapi ſup"amunman čayqa, wasita oq"ariykuman.*
3. *tehayohčus kaykuman čayqa, mana ič"uta čuraykumanču.*
4. *mana kurkusta oq"ariwah čayqa, mana wasayki nanasunkimanču.*
5. *q"arisiri ſik"urimunman čayqa, wañuwahčah.*
6. *laseayta yačayman čayqa, yanapaykiman.*
7. *paramunman čayqa, sumahta sara qonkunman.*

Grammar points

čay-clauses which are contrary to fact are translated with "If clause contrary to fact" in English. Their structure in Quechua is similar to that of čay-clauses, but the form karqa is added after the verb of the subordinate čay-clause and after the verb of the main clause as you can see in the illustrations above.

4. y-ta-wan-clauses

## Illustrations

łank'aytawan kama, mača-kamorqa. After working he got drunk.

řehsiytawan kama, l'ank'ah čura-kaporqa. After finding out, he set to work.

Drill

Combine the following pairs of sentences as in the example.

Example:

Inst. yačarqa. łank'ah čura-kaporqa.

Stud. yačaytawan kama, łank'ah čura-kaporqa.

1. čayamorqa. puñu-kaporqa.
2. řanterqa. hamporqa.
3. mik"organku. tiya-korqanku.
4. pihčarqanku. qařarerqanku.
5. tečarqayku. uhyah čura-korqayku.

Grammar points

-ta, accusative plus -wan, instrumental occurs after infinitives such as řuway. Forms like řuwa-y-ta-wan cannot be followed by personal suffixes. They occur in subordinate clause. The translation is 'as soon as'. The actor of the subordinate clause is the same as that of the main clause. The word kama usually occurs in these sentences.

Listening-In

haqay orqo k'uču č'in pampanehpi q"arisiri rik"urimusqa, nispa ninku. imačus čay kampis, wakin, yana pončoyoh ūnuna kanman, ninku. wakin, byuda warmi hina purin, ninku. wakinri niłankutahmi imaynapičus munasqanpi čay q"arisiri rik"urimuy atisqanta, imaraykučus kondenasqa almas kankuman kasqa. čaypis imapis, kunanqa, haqay k'uču pampanehpi wič'usqata, mana ałinłataña tarisqanku, don kasyanuta, ni pí yačanču imatačus ūwasqankumanta. q"arisiri hamuspa tukuy wiritanta don kasyanumanta ḥaq"o-kapuspa, wañunayasqahłataña čaynehpi saqerparipun, nispa ninku.

Conversations

## I.

- A. Are you resting Don Bonifacio?
- B. Yes, I am chewing this little bit.
- A. My coca (coca of mine) is finished. Wouldn't you give me some?
- B. Why not, here is this little bit.

## II.

- A. The moon is shining very bright (good) tonight.
- B. Yes, it came out real big.
- A. Even the stars shine bright (of large size)
- B. Yes, Don Severino, in nights like this we rest very well.

III.

- A. What are you watching in the coca?
- B. I want to know how I will fare tomorrow.
- A. Even now do you believe in such things?
- B. Yes, coca speaks very clearly.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT EIGHTEEN

Dialogue

Roberto and Angel, two young mestizos from the city, are rehearsing some songs. R. Roberto. A. Angel.

R.	guitar	guitar
	serenade	serenata
	Is your guitar ready to go to the serenade?	listuñaču gitayki serenataman řinapah?
A.	Yes, here it is already.	ña, key listuña.
R.	try	probay
	Let's see, let's try it a bit.	abér, probaykuriná.
A.	sing	takiy
	What are we going to sing?	imastá takirimusunčah?
R.	Well anything.	imalatapis á.
A.	rehearse	ensayay
	Let's see, let's rehearse this little thing.	abér, kaysitú ensayarina.

R. "Mama Pancha, it's your day. "Mama Pancha, es tu día.

get old

byehayay

How well you have grown  
old! Oh my!"

sumahtaña byehayanki.  
¡Jesús María!"

A. Nice chum! Another one,  
let's see.

k'ačitu čé! wahsitutawan,  
abér.

R. arid

q'ara

heart

sonqo

"In the arid plain of your  
heart, Oh my master!

"q'ara pampa sonqoykipi,  
¡Ay, mi dueño!

sow

tarpuy

I sowed my love as a dream".  
What do you say about  
that?

amorniyta tarporqani como  
un sueño". ima ninkitah  
čaymanta?

A. Yes it is good also, say!  
And what about the one  
you sang at Julie's?  
We could end up with that.

ari kosalatah, oye!  
čay hulikahpapi  
takirisqaykitawan, abér.  
čaywan tukuykusunman.

R. stumble

misq'ay

"Because I stumbled  
everyone was surprised.  
Others stumble also  
Why shouldn't I be surprised?

"uhta misq'a-kusqaymanta  
todo el mundo se admiró.  
wahkunapis misq'ankoqa,  
¿Cómo no me admiró yo?

They only notice me,

noqalata q"awawanku,

damned

q"enča

I am the only lost soul.

noqala q"enča kasqayta.

search, look for

mask'ay

Let others look for  
something too  
if they want to be lost  
souls, too."

uhkunapis mask'ačunku,  
q"enča kayta munaspaga."

A. nice, fine, pretty

lindo

That one is even better.  
Say how nice! We will  
sing that. And you  
surely play the guitar  
well!

čayrahmá kosaqa. ¡Qué lindo,  
oye! čayta takirimusun.  
kosá qoričinki  
gitaraykitapis.

R. expense

gastu

Yes, for my own amusement.

ari, gastituyupah.

A. sew

t'ipariy

No, but you have good  
fingering.

mana pero oye, kosatapuni  
t'iparinki.

R. he

pay

Ralph plays better. Let's  
rather look for him.

čafuču aswan sumahta qočin.  
haku antis paytawan  
mask'arqamuna.

A.           thing

kosa

Let's go. It will be  
with him.

haku oye, paywanrah la  
kosaqa.

Dialogue Review

R. listuñaču gitayki serenataman ūinapah?

A. ña, kay listuña.

R. abér, probaykuriná.

A. imastá takirimusunčah?

R. imalatapis á.

A. abér, kaysitú ensayarina.

R. "Mama Pancha, es tu dña.  
sumahtaña byehayanki,  
¡Jesús María!"

A. k'ačitu čé! wahsitudawan, abér.

R. "q'ara rampa sonqoykipi,  
¡Ay, mi dueño!  
amorniyta tarporqani  
como un sueño"  
ima ninkitah čaymanta?

A. arí kosañatah, oye! čay hulikahpapi takirisqaykitawan, abér.  
čaywan tukuykusunman.

R. "uhta misk'a-kusqaymanta  
todo el mundo se admiró.  
wahkunapis misk'ankoqa,  
¿Cómo no me admiró yo?

noqalata q"awawanku,  
noqala q"enča kasqayta.  
uhkunapis mask'ačunku,  
q"enča kayta munaspaqa."

A. čayrah, á kosaqa. ¡Qué lindo, oye! čayta takirimusun.  
kosá qoričinki gitaykitapis.

R. arí, gastituypah.

A. mana pero, oye, kosatapuni t'iparinki.

R. ūafuču aswan sumahta qočin. haku antis paytawan  
mask'arqamuna.

A. haku, oye. paywanrah la kosaqa.

## Grammar

### 1. The modal suffix -ku

## Illustrations

sumáh q"awa-kunki, wawáy.	Take good care of yourself, my boy.
kunan p'ampa-konqa kasqa.	She will be buried today.
wasitaču ſuwari-kusqanki?	Are you building yourself a house?
čay wakasta mañaſawah don kasiyanuman.	You will lend those cows to Casiano.
čay wakasta maña-kuſawah don kasiyanumanta.	You will borrow those cows from don Casiano.
sumah koká čihſa-kunki.	You will pick good coca. (for yourself)
kaysituſata mik"u-kuyku, tatáy.	We just eat this, sir.
hamu-kunaſaykipahpuni	So you will always want to come back.
wayk'uri-kamuy.	<hr/>
kay mut'isituta mik"u-kuy.	Eat this little "mote".
čay wat"iya papata mik"u-kamuy.	Go eat that "wathia".
haſp'a ſank'ayta yača-kuy.	Learn how to cultivate the soil.
eskwelaman ſispa tumpaſatapis yača-kamuy.	Learn something by going to school.

## Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis which will complete the sentences below.

1. (you will watch)	sumahta wasí _____.
(you will take care of yourself)	sumahta _____.
2. (he makes)	sumah aq"ata _____.
(he makes for himself)	sumah aq"ata _____.
3. (he killed)	čay wakata kučiūwan _____.
(he killed himself)	čay ūna kučiūwan _____.
4. (they buy)	čunakuna sumah sarata _____ asyenda wasitah.
(they buy for themselves)	čunakuna sumah sarata _____.
5. (in order to sow for themselves)	sumah sarata ūantinku hałp'asninkuta _____.
(in order to sow)	sumah sarata ūantinku hałp'asninkuta _____.
6. (picked up)	don agapu warmi wawampah uh mantata _____ tyendamanta.
(picked up)	don agapu uh mantata _____.
7. (cooks)	čay warmi sapa p'unčay lawalata _____ wawasnimpah.
(cooks for himself)	sapan kasqanrayku čay ūna sapa p'unčay payla _____.
8. (finished)	tukuy čunasninwan don hasinto iskay kiłapi wasita _____.
(finished)	tukuy čunasnin ūipusqankurayku pay sapałanña wasinta _____.

9. (bought) wawasnimpah čunka wakata  
 (bought himself) klisamanta \_\_\_\_\_.  
 10. (built) čunka wakata klisamanta \_\_\_\_\_.  
 (built for himself) čay sumah wasita tatasnimpah  
 \_\_\_\_\_.  
 čay hina sumah wasita čay  
 wayna \_\_\_\_\_.

Drill

Translate the English items in parenthesis in order to complete the sentences below.

1. (you will make) sumah aq"ata \_\_\_\_\_ amistadesman  
 qorinančahpah.  
 2. (buy from me) kay połerata \_\_\_\_\_ baratułapi qosqayki.  
 3. (eat) kay sara lawata \_\_\_\_\_.  
 4. (do eat) kay sara lawata \_\_\_\_\_.  
 5. (drink) čay hampita \_\_\_\_\_.  
 6. (drink) kay aq"etá \_\_\_\_\_.  
 7. (tell me) imá sutiyki? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 8. (tell me) imamantá īakikunki? \_\_\_\_\_.  
 9. (sit) uh ratuta suyay, \_\_\_\_\_ čaypi.  
 10. (sit) kaysitupi \_\_\_\_\_, uh ūratuta suyariway.

Drill

Insert the modal suffix -mu and make the necessary changes as in the example.

## Example:

Inst. *Iank'ayta yača-kuy.*

Stud. *Iank'ayta yača-kamuy.*

1. *sumahta q"awa-kunki, wawáy.*
2. *řunakuna sumah sarata řanti-kunku.*
3. *naq"ačá fransisku čaya-kunña.*
4. *čay tarputa q"awa-kuy.*
5. *iskay wařpasta apa-kuy.*
6. *karga papata orq"o-kuy.*

Grammar points

The modal -ku has the variant form -ka before -mu and -pu:

mayla-ku-ni

'I wash myself'

mayla-ka-mu-ni

'I go wash myself'

tuku-ka-pu-n

'It is finished (of itself)'

-ku indicates that

- (1) the actor is the recipient of the action.
- (2) that the action is performed for the benefit of the actor, or
- (3) of his own free will.

The pairs of examples below illustrate these three uses of -ku:

- (1) sumahta wasí q"awanki. 'You will take good care of the house'  
sumahta q"awa-kunki. 'You will take good care of yourself'

(2) ꝝunakuna sumah sarata ꝝantinku asyenda wasipah. 'The men bought good corn for the hacienda'.

ꝝunakuna sumah sarata ꝝanti-kunku. 'The men bought good corn for themselves'.

(3) uh ꝝatuta suyay, tiyay čaypi. 'Wait for a while; sit there'.

kaysitupi tiya-kuy, uh ꝝatuta suyariway. 'Sit right here (of your own free will); you will wait for me for a little while'.

In (1) above -ku has a reflexive function: the meaning of -ku in (2) is similar. The meaning of -ku in (3) is slightly different: The actor performs something for himself so to speak; tiya-kuy Lit. 'sit yourself down'. -ku adds politeness. Another example is mik"uy 'Eat!' : mik"u-kuy 'Eat for yourself, eat for your benefit'; mik"u-kuy is more polite, more affectionate than mik"uy.

Notice the following:

wawata maylan 'She washes the child'

mayla-kun 'She washes herself'

but

wawata mayla-kun 'She washes the child for herself or because she wants to'

If one is translating from English into Quechua and one encounters a sentence where the actor is the recipient of the action of the verb, one must use -ku; but one must remember that -ku has other uses as well and that very often it is merely used to add politeness to the expression.

## 2. Relative order of modal suffixes

Drill

The verb forms below contain more than one modal suffix. The modals are underlined. Repeat the forms after your instructor.

Try to figure out the meaning of each verb form.

1. uhya-ykača-yku-sqa
2. t'aqa-ra-ri-wah (t'aqa- 'sort out')
3. uhya-yku-rpa-ri-y
4. čaki-yku-či-n
5. ţabya-ra-či-sqa (ţabya- 'anger')
6. ţasura-rpa-ri-či-n (ţasura- 'shave')
7. inkyeta-ri-ku-nki
8. ţespeta-ri-či-ku-y
9. tapu-ykača-mu-sah
10. apa-ra-mu-y

Grammar points

Modal suffixes. All the modal suffixes have now been presented. Review the grammar points relating to modals in units 5, 11, 15 and 18.

In the drills you have usually dealt with one modal at a time. Remember, however, that at least as many as four can occur in the same word. The table below shows their relative order. Some exceptions will be pointed out later.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
-ykača	-yku	-rpa	-ra	-ri	-či	-na	-ku	-mu	-pu	-ša
		-rqa								

-ri may precede or follow -rqa: yuya-re-rqa-ča-nki 'You will be beginning to remember'; alargoriy 'Begin digging please'. -ri may follow -na: akompaña-na-ri-ku-na 'Let's accompany each other!' -na may precede -rqa: muč'a-na-rqa-ku-nku 'They kiss each other'.

#### Listening-In

- A. uh kosá mana yačankičahču. q'aya dia mama pančah dian kasqa.
- B. kosa kanqa, entós uh serenatá wakerqočinančah.
- A. arí, noqapis kay gitāčata mañarqa-kamuspa listučarqosani.
- B. don hulyán sumahta tukuy imayna takiykunata takiriy yačan. maná paytawan serenataman aparqosunman? gitāčatapis sumah t'iparin hina wahyarqamučayman.

A. ari čay hulikahpapipis tukuy tutantinta sumáh kusiykučin tukuyta. imaynastačá yačarisqa. paywampuni sina aswan sumah kanman kunan serenatapis. iča čay don hulyán kunan maynehpipis aq"á uhya-kusqan. apura-kuy antis, wahyarqamučayña.

Conversations

I.

- A. Hurry up Mama Venancia, the time for rest is coming already.
- B. Here we are hurrying, Don Francisco. Will you just pass by?
- A. Well, I'll visit you. I am coming from Toco over there.
- B. You must be tired, Don Francisco. Would you eat this little "mote" for the time being?

II.

- A. That man has been working on the same thing for a week.
- B. He must be a lazy man, a man that cannot finish.
- A. Well, but working alone he wouldn't finish easily.
- B. Yes, that is right, but even so a week is a lot.

III.

- A. Run, go meet your father.
- B. Where could I look for him in such a night as this one?
- A. He isn't far by now, go on, quick.
- B. I'll go only up to that back street. If he is not there, I'll come back.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT NINETEEN

Dialogue

People are working collectively in a water project.

Speakers: A. Old man. B. Elderly man. C. Elderly woman.  
D. Young man. E. Young woman.

A. gaiety

Men, women, everyone, let's work merrily!

kusiy

q"aris, warmis, ūnukuna,  
kusiywan tank'ana.

B. Yes, sir. We will work merrily for our water.

ari, tata, kusiywan tank'asun  
yakunčahpahqa.

A. Let us take coca in order to take out our water.

sumahtatah pihčasun  
yakunčahta orq"onapah.

B. Yes, sir. We will be in good condition with our water.

ari, tata, arí. yakunčahwanqa  
sumahlapirah kawsa-kusqančah.

C. Without water we would die.

mana yakuwanqa wañusunmančari.

grow

Potatoes and corn couldn't grow.

wiñay

papa sarapis mana  
wiñankumanču.

B. Yes, ma'am. ari, mama, ari.

C. little pisi  
Last year we had little water. qayna watapi pisila yakunčah karqa.

harvest tipiy  
That is why the harvest was scanty. tipiytač čayraykoqa pisilatah karqa.

B. in vain qasi  
talk parlay  
Chatterbox! Your crop was plentiful. qasi parla warmi. ašk"á tipiyki karqaqa.

give, produce qoy  
Your land produced a lot! qampa tarpuykipis ašk"alatatah qorqa.

A. Come on, gentlemen, to work now. hakučah, weraqočas, lank'amunaña.

B. spill a little liquor as an offering to mother earth; toast č'äläy  
Let us toast before. č'äläykurinarah aswan ñawpahtaqa.

A. Yes, sir. Let's toast!  
There is chicha also.  
Do drink it!

ari, tata. č'ałaykuriñarah.  
kaypi aq"apis tiyan.  
uhyaykuri-kuyčah.

B. Alright, sir.

čayqa, tata, čayqa.

get dizzy, get drunk  
Your chicha is good, it  
makes you dizzy.

mačay  
kosa kay aq"ayki,  
mačači-koh kasqa.

A. With such good chicha  
we will work merrily.

kay hina sumah aq"awanqa  
kusiypı tank'asur.

B. May God repay you,  
good lady.

dyus pagarasčun, sumah mama.

A. Well, let's go.

čayqa, hakuña.

B. Yes, sir, let's go.

ari, tata, haku.

A. cover up

tapay

water gate

toma

Cover the outlet well.

sumah tapayčah čay tomatu.

D. escape, run

ayqey

The water doesn't leak.

manañan yaku ayqenču.

	ditch	larq'a
	It is running properly in the ditch.	sumáh puri-kusan larq'anta.
B.	Let's take the water that comes out.	haku hap'imusun yakú lohsimuhta.
A.	Drink chicha, gentlemen.	aq"etá uhya-kuyčah, weraqočas.
D.	Let's go back behind the water.	haku yakuhpá q"epanta kutina.
B.	Hurry let's go back.	usqayta, usqayta. haku kutirina.
E.	blessing	bendisyón
	Water is a blessing from God.	dyuspa bendisyonnin sumah yakunčahqa.
D.	We will dance a lot when we get to town.	pwebloman čayaspa ašk"ata tususun.
E.	stagger	čankaykačay
	Since you are drunk, you will stagger.	mačasqamantaqa, čankaykačalanki.
D.	That's what you say. And to show you, I'll dance with you only.	qanqa ninkimari. řikunaykipahtah, qanlawan tususah.

E. young man wayna  
Are you my sweetheart to noqalawan tusunaykipahri  
dance with me only? waynayču kasqanki?

D. We will begin that way. čay hinalamanta iča  
qalarisun.

A. Our water is plentiful ašk"aña yakunčah, tata.  
now, man.

B. produce poqoy  
We will make the land ašk"á poqočisun kunan  
produce a lot. watapi.

A. I thank thee God. agradese-kuyki, dyús tata.

C. cause to bring, apačimuy  
send over  
Send us thy blessing. bendisyonniykita  
apačimuwayku.

Dialogue Review

A. q"aris, warmis, ūnukuna, kusiywan ūnk'ana.

B. arí, tata, kusiywan ūnk'asun yakunčahpahqa.

A. sumahatah pihčasun yakunčahta orq"onapah.

B. arí, tata, arí. yakunčahwanqa sumahlapirah kawsa-kusqančah.

C. mana yakuwanqa wañusunmančari. papa sarapis mana wiñankumanču.

B. arí, mama, arí.

C. qayna watapi pisiña yakunčah karqa. tipiyčah čayraykoqa  
pisiñatah karqa.

B. qasi parla warmi. ašk"á tipiykí kasqaqa. qampa tarpuykipis  
ašk"alatatah qorqa.

A. hakučah, weraqočas, ūnk'amunaña.

B. č'ałaykurnarah aswan ñawpahtaqa.

A. arí, tata. č'ałaykurnarah. kaypi aq"apis tiyan.  
uhaykuri-kuyčah.

B. čayqa, tata, čayqa. kosa kay aq"ayki, mačači-koh kasqa.

A. kay hina sumah aq"awanqa kusiyipi ūnk'asun.

B. dyus pagarasčun, sumah mama.

A. čayqa, hakuña.

B. arí, tata, haku.

A. sumáh tapayčah čay tomata.

D. manañan yaku ayqenču. sumáh puri-kusan larq'anta.

B. haku hap'imusun yakú ūhsimuhta.

A. aq"etá uhya-kuyčah, weraqočas.

D. haku yakuhpá q"epanta kutina.

- B. usqayta, usqayta. haku kutirina.
- E. dyuspa bendisyonnin sumah yakunčahqa.
- D. pwebloman Čayaspas ašk"ata tususun.
- E. mačasqamantaqa, čankaykačaňanki.
- D. qanqa ninkimari. rikunaykipahtah, qanlawan tususah.
- E. noqalawan tusunaykipahri waynaču kasqanki?
- D. čay hinalamanta iča qalarisun.
- A. ašk"aña yakunčah, tata.
- B. ašk"á poqočisun kunan watapi.
- A. agradese-kuyki, dyus tata.
- C. bendisyonniykiti apačimuwayku.

Grammar Review

1. Response drill based on dialog 19

1. yakuta munaspaqa may č"ikatačus mana mask"awahčahču.
2. wañusunmančá mana yakuwanqa, arí.
3. ašk"alatačá qayna watapi tarpuyki qosorqa.
4. sarari sumahlaču karqa?
5. kay aq"etá uhyayku-kuy, don \_\_\_\_\_.
6. čay yaku tomata ſuwankičahňaču?
7. manaňá yaku ayqesqan.
8. sumahtačá entós larq'anta puri-kusqan.
9. wasiykinehman čayaspaqa tusurinkičá.
10. manaču noqławampis tusurinki?

2. Review drill: personal suffixes with verbs.

Answer affirmatively as in the example.

Example:

Inst. t'antata munankiču?

Stud. arí, t'antata munani.

1. tukuymantacu wiňanki?
2. profesorta yanapankiču?
3. lawawanču sahsanki?

4. alkaldehpa wasinmantaču tapusqanki?
5. ūesa-kunaykipahču qonqori-kusqanki?
6. čay warmisitawanču tususqan?
7. bolsitataču aysasqan?
8. lawitataču qarankičah?
9. fyestamanču apurasqankičah?
10. ič"uwanču q"atankičah?
11. ūahtataču ūisqančah?
12. tarpuytaču yača-kusqan?
13. sərastaču apasqanku?
14. hatučah papastaču čihłasqanku?
15. wawitastaču q'episqanku?

#### Grammar points

Summary of parts of speech. The parts of speech are substantives, verbs, and particles. Substantive stems occur with -ta, accusative: wasi-ta; verb stems occur with -y, imperative: lank'a-y; particles only occur with independent suffixes: mana-rah.

Many particles have been borrowed from Spanish and some have important grammatical functions. Among them are í 'and', which functions as a coordinator; porke 'because', which functions as a subordinator; Spanish prepositions which sometimes take the place of relational suffixes: en anda apanku 'They carry him on a platform'.

## Coordinative constructions

(1) Additive. The independent suffix -tah and the relational suffix -wan occur in these constructions:

<u>mik"orqa uhyanqatah</u>	'He ate and drank'
<u>kokawan piskuwan</u>	'Coca and pisco'

-pis, 'also' is used likewise:

papasta, ogasta, saratapis 'potatoes, ocas, and corn'

Example of i 'and' in a similar construction:

warmi i wawasniy 'My wife and my children'

Example of ni in a negative additive construction:

gobvernopal ni pweblopah 'Neither for the government or for the people'

(2) Alternative constructions. The suffix -ču occurs in questions.

The suffixes -čus or -pis occur in statements. There are two main types of constructions:

(a) The constituents are substantives or substantive phrases:

warmisitaču q"arisitaču? 'A little girl or a little boy?'

ašk"ačus pisičus 'much or little'

yurahpis, činuspis, yanapis 'White, Chinese, or Black'

(b) The constituents are a verb and a negative particle:

munasahpis amapis 'Whether I want to or not'

atiymanču manaču? 'Could I or not?'

Drill

Translate the following alternative constructions.

1. qolqemantačus latamantačus.
2. tawatačus p"išqalatačus.
3. payčus pičus.
4. risahpis amapis.
5. hamunňačus manarahčus.

**Summary of secondary clauses.**

Secondary clauses are not main clauses. They may be subordinate, they may function as direct objects, or they may be direct quotes.

Subordinate clauses are two types:

- (1) Those which contain special forms as centers and
- (2) those which do not.

Type one contains verbs with the suffixes -hti or -spa or verbals with the suffixes -y, -h, -na, or -sqa.

The actor of a subordinate clause is either the same as the actor of the main clause or a different one. Clauses in which the actor is the same are spa, h, and ytawan-clauses. They do not contain a subject and the verb or verbal cannot add personal suffixes.

Clauses in which the actor is different have a subject which may or may not be a separate word. These are:

hti-clause

na-clauses

which you should review and sqa-clauses which will now be described. sqamanta-clauses refer to an action which take place before the action of the verb in the main clause.

mik"usqaymantaña čayamun pedro 'As soon as I ate, Peter arrived'

sqarayku-clauses are translated 'because':

mik"usqankurayku... 'because they ate...'

Clauses of type (2) are čay-clauses and other subordinate clauses where a loan word functions as a subordinator.

Secondary clauses which are direct objects are nata, sqata and yta-clauses:

mik"unanta munani 'I want him to eat'

mik"uyta munani 'I want to eat'

yačani mik"usqanta 'I know he ate'

The suffix -ču is omitted in negative subordinate clauses.

Direct quotes. These are often marked by nispa lit. 'saying':

noqa ſuwasah nispa nisqa "'I'll do it", he said'. Lit. 'I'll do it, saying, he said'.

### Drill

Translate the following sentences.

1. imaraykú manari nisqa pedroqa.

2. imatá munanki nispa nisqa.
3. yanapawayčah nispa nisqa.
4. pedro hwanman nisqa qan q"epanki nispa.
5. čay wawita waqašasqa nin.

Reading selection

"řehsinkičahču aq" a wasita"

NEW WORDS

antuku	'Anthony'	santu	'saint'
isidru	'Isidore'	dyača-kuy	'celebrate'
puñu	'large earthen jar'	wisiy	'pour out'
wirk"i	'a type of jar'	basu	'drinking glass'
č"uwa	'liquid'	t'uru	'earthenware, clay'
řantiy	'buy'	hič'ay	'pour out'
mančay	'very'	lata	'tin'
sentabu	'cent'	miraykuy	'multiply, reproduce'
tutuma	'gourd vessel'	q"oča	'lake'
gringu	'foreigner, gringo'	pampa	'plain'
k'uļu	'wooden'	q"očapampa	'Cochabamba'
tiyana	'seat'	hunt'ay	'collect'
kristál	'glass, crystal'	impwesto	'tax'
hařa	'pitcher'	pabimentasión	'paving, pavement'

řehsinkičahču aq"<sup>6</sup>a wasita?

hayk'ahłapis<sup>1</sup> aq"<sup>6</sup>a wasiman  
yaykurqankičahču?

kay hina<sup>2</sup> karupi kawsaspaqa manačá  
iskayłapis qankunamantaqa aq"<sup>6</sup>a  
wasita řehsinkičahču.

may č"ika<sup>3</sup> unaymanta pačaňačus<sup>4</sup>  
noqayku indyukunaqa kay aq"<sup>6</sup>a  
sutiyohta<sup>5</sup> řehsiykupis.

ima kusi-kuuniykupis čayamohtin<sup>6</sup>,  
tata antukuhpa, san isidruhpa,  
ima santuhpa p'unčaynilampis  
čayamohtin, manan čayri pilapis  
dyača-kuyta munanqa, ſipoh  
p'unčaykunamanta pača<sup>7</sup>, may  
č"ita hatunčah p'uñukunapi, čay  
wirk"is nisqakunapitah, sumah  
saramanta č'uwa č'uwa aq"<sup>6</sup>ata  
wakiričenqanku.

čayqa ñawpah karqa.

kunanqa aq"<sup>6</sup>a wasisłapiňa čay  
hinamanta ſuwanku.

čay wasispitah pilapis čay aq"<sup>6</sup>a  
nisqata ſanti-ký atinčah.

mančay sumah pisi qolqełapah<sup>8</sup>  
čay aq"<sup>6</sup>aqa.

iskay sentabusłaykičahwan  
hatun tutumata uhyarqokúy  
atiwahčah.

gringusta ſikuspaqa, sumah  
k'ulu tiyanapičá  
tiyaričisunkičahman.

kristál hařapi wisimuspa,  
kristál basułapitahčá  
uhyači-kusunkičahman.

Do you know a chicha tavern?

Have you ever gone into a  
chicha tavern?

Living so far away, not even  
two of you will know a  
chicha tavern.

I wonder how long we Indians  
have known chicha!

Whenever a happy occasion  
arrives, St. Anthony's  
St. Isidore's or whenever  
any saint's day arrives,  
or if not, if someone wants  
to celebrate his day,  
beginning several days  
before, they prepare liquid  
chicha from good corn in  
large containers and in  
those called "wirk"is".

That's the way it used to be.

Now they do it that way only  
in the chicha places.

Anyone can buy chicha that  
way in a chicha place.

That chicha is very inexpensive.

With two of your cents you  
could drink a large gourd.

Seeing that you are a  
foreigner, they will  
probably make you sit on a  
good wooden seat.

Taking out a crystal jar, they  
will probably make you drink  
out of a glass.

imaraykučus indyu ūnukunaqa  
tutumaslapi, t'uru yuritusmanta  
hič'arqo-kuspa, manan čayri lata  
hařasmanta, čay aq"ata uhya-kuyku.

mančay ašk"a aq"a wasis  
miraykusqankurayku, tukuy  
q"očapampa ūhtaman čay hina  
wasislá  
hunt'aykusqankuraykutahri,  
gobyerno ūnukuna impwestos  
nisqakunata čuraykučinku.

čay aq"a impwestolawan  
q"očapampa ūhtaypi  
pabimentasyón nisqata  
řuwači-kúy aterqanku<sup>9</sup>.

Because we Indian men drink  
chicha only in gourds,  
pouring it out with  
earthenware pitchers or  
else with tin jars.

Since chicha taverns have  
multiplied, and because  
these places have filled  
the whole city of  
Cochabamba, government  
officials have levied  
taxes.

With that chicha tax alone,  
they have been able to  
pave my city of Cochabamba.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>hayk'ah or mayk'ah 'never', in this case 'ever'.

<sup>2</sup>hina 'way; kay hina 'this way'; karupi 'far', locative; kay hina  
karupi 'so far away'.

<sup>3</sup>may č"ika 'So much!'

<sup>4</sup>pača, substantive used with expressions of time.

<sup>5</sup>suti-yoh 'with name'; aq"a sutiyoh 'so called chicha'. It is  
not necessary to translate sutiyohta.

<sup>6</sup>lit. 'what a happy occasion for us when it arrives'.

<sup>7</sup>řipoh 'one who goes away'; p'unčaykunamanta 'from the days';  
řipoh p'unčaykunamanta pača 'from the days that have gone by'.

<sup>8</sup>mančay 'very'; sumah 'good, very'; pisi 'little'; mančay sumah  
pisi 'very very little'; mančay sumah qolqełapah 'only for very  
little money'.

<sup>9</sup>lit. 'They have been able to make the so-called paving in my  
Cochabamba city'.

"řehsinkičahču aq" a wasita"

hayk'ahłapis aq" a wasiman yaykurqankičahču. kah hina karupi kawsaspaqa manačá iskayłapis qankunamantaqa aq" a wasita řehsinkičahču. may č"ika unaymanta pačaňačus noqayku indykunaqa kay aq" a sutiyohta řehsiykupis. ima kusi-kuyniykupis čayamohtin, tata antuhpa, san isidrohpa, ima santuhpa p'unčayniłampis čayamohtin, manan čayri piłapis dyača-kuyta munanqa čayqa, řipoh p'unčaykunamanta pača may č"ika hatučah p'uñukunapi, čay wirk"is nisqakunapitah sumah saramanta, č"uwa č"uwa aq"ata wakiričenqanku. čayqa űawpahta karqa, kunanqa aq" a wasisłapiňa čay hinamanta řuwanku, čay hina wasispitah piłapis čay aq" a nisqata řanti-kúy atinčah. Mančay sumah pisi qolqełapah čay aq"aqə, iskay sentabułaykičahwan hatun tutumata uhyarqo-kuy atiwahčah. gringusta řikuspaqa, sumah k'uñu tiyanapičá tiyaričisunkičahman, kristál hařapi wisimuspa, kristál basułapitahčá uhyači-kusunkičahman, imaraykučus indyu řunakunaqa tutumasłapi, t'uru yuritusmanta hič'arqo-kuspa, manan čayri lata hařasmanta, čay aq"ata uhya-kuyku. mančay ašk" a aq" a wasis miraykusqankurayku, tukuy q"očapampa ſahtaman čay hina wasisłia hunt'aykusqankuraykutahri, gobyerno řunakuna impwestos nisqakunata čuraykučinku, čay aq" a impwestoławan q"očapampa ſahtaypi pabimentasyon nisqata řuwaykučiy aterqanku.

## Response drill based on Reading Selection

**"řehsinkičahču aq" a wasita"**

1. hayk'ahłapis aq" a wasiman yaykorqankiču?
2. qankunari řehsinkicahču?
3. pay aq" a wasita řehsinmanču?
4. mayk'ahmanta pačaňatah aq"ata ſuwáy yačanku paykuna?
5. imamantatah aq"ata ſuwanku?
6. yačankiču imapičus aq"á wakičinku?
7. maypitah kunán čay aq"ata ſuwanku astawan?
8. pitah aq"á řantíy atin?
9. mašk"awantah tutuma aq"ata řantíy atinčah?
10. ašk"aču q"očapampapi aq" a wasis miraykunku?
11. čayta řikuspa gobyerno ſunakuna imatatah ſuwanku?

Listening-In

haqay čahrapi, warmis, q"aris, wawas, tukuy ſunakuna tanta-kusqanku. čay karu karu tomamanta yakuta hap'imonganku kasqa. hap'imuspatah hatun hałp'aman larq'asta ſuwaspa čayačimonqanku. tukuy čayta ſuwanankupah q"ari ſunakunapis kaypi haqaypi pihčarisqankuñan. čayamantarah tukuy songowan, īank'ayninkuman purenqanku. ñan qarpayta tukuspatahri, tukuy čay ſunakunałatah čahra īahta aq" a wasispi, takispa, tususpa,

sumahta mačaspa, kusirenqanku. sumah ſunakunaſa kanku,  
čayraykutahčá dyus tatančahpis manan yakunta kay ſunakunapah  
pisipačinču.

Conversations

I.

- A. Listen, Julica, I am finishing this work.
- B. There is still a lot, and who will do it for you?
- A. In the days to come I will be doing that which is left, little by little.
- B. Quick, just work, it seems that you want to turn lazy.

II.

- A. Listen, sir, I am not from this town. Could I please ask you something?
- B. What is it you wish? If I can I will inform you.
- A. Which is the quickest way to Sacaba?
- B. Don't go on the road. Climb the hill.

III.

- A. I want to take my child to school.
- B. I don't think I will take my child.
- A. Why? Do you want him to continue being stupid?
- B. Knowing something they want to leave the country.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT TWENTY

Dialogue

Paula's father is sowing his field. Paula, Hipolo and Satuco are helping him. F. Father. P. Paula. H. Hipolo. S. Satuco.

F.	take coca	akuliy
	Sir, let us take coca in order to begin our sowing.	tata, akuliykurina tarpunčahta qalarinapah.
H.	team of animals	yunta
	to urge on (animal), follow	q"atiy
	Shall I goad the yoke of oxen?	yunta q"atiykamulasahňaču?
F.	tie	watay
	Yes, and let's tie it well.	ari. wataykunatah aľinta.
P.	seed	muhu
	scatter, drop	t'akay
	And will I scatter the seed sir?	noqaču muhú t'akasah, tatáy?

F. Yes, you will scatter it. arí, qan t'akanki.

H. Giddap, bull! uša, toro.

F. May our sowing be with God. dyuswan tarpuyninčah kačun.

S. May it be with God. dyuswan kačun.

H. Giddap, bull, giddap! uša, toro, tisa, tisal

P. "caima" (soft drink) q'ayma

Will you drink caima, sir? q'aymá uhyankiču, tata?

S. hand over hayway

Please give me some in a large gourd. haywaykurimuway hatun tutumapi.

P. Our caima is good. kosa kay q'aymančah.

F. Yes, it was good. Give some to Hipolo too. arí, sumah kasqa.  
ipulitumampis qoriy.

P. Hipolo, come, I'll give you caima. ipulu, hamuy, q'ayma  
qorisqayki.

H. Alright, give me some, my pretty girl. čay, qoriway ari. k'ača  
warmisitáy.

P. Calling girls pretty you  
will get them all dizzy. tukuyłatačá k'ačita niraspa,  
umán musp"ačinki.

H. No. You are the prettiest. mana. qampunitah aswan  
k'ača kanki.

F. trouble, disturb inkyetay  
I think you are getting  
restless. Let's work  
quick! ñaq"á sina qankunaqa,  
inkyetari-kúy munasqankičahña.  
usqayta īank'ana!

H. dig haīmay  
rough man wampu  
Dig, dig, slave! haīmay, haīmay, wampu!

P. It is very hot, sir. ančá ūp"amusan, tata.

S. harden duruyay  
Yes, and the earth became  
hard. arí, halp'atah duruyah  
kasqa.

P. Won't you drink more caima? manañaču q'aymata aswanta  
uhyankičah?

S. Yes, lady. Pass some to  
us, please. arí, mama. haywarimuwayku.

P. again watahmanta  
Boiled again, well prepared. watahmán t'impusqa, sumah wakičisqa.

H. Yes, lady. Coming from you everything is good. arí, mama. makisniykimanta tukuy ima sumah.

P. Don't talk so much. You are slowing down your work. ama ančá parlayču. īank'ayniykitá sayačisqanki.

H. tire sayk'uy  
Talking this way we finish without getting tired. hina parlaykačari-kuspapuni mana sayk'ús tukunčah.

F. Let's rest, gentlemen. samana, weraqočas.

S. Let's rest. samarina.

F. Let's take coca. akuliykurina.

H. Would you give us some more of your caima, lady? asitutawan q'aymaykimanta qoriwaykuman, mama.

P. Careful you'll get drunk! The caima is not just like that. pahtán mačaykuwahčahtah! manan hinaču kay q'aymaqa.

H. Yes, ma'am, I think my head is beginning to turn. ari, mama. muyuytañá sina kay umay munasqan.

P. When you are drunk, who is going to carry you? mačaykohtiykitah, pitah apasunki?

H. Wouldn't you carry me? maná apariwankiman qanri?

P. "chola" čola  
Well, look for your chola. čolaykita mask'a-kamuy, ari.

F. strengthen kařpančay  
We are almost finished. kay, tukusančahña.  
With a little more effort, tumpatawan kařpančari-kuspa,  
we could finish and go. ñan řipúy atisun.

H. Yes, sir. Yipeet! ari, tata. wiýha!

F. Ah boy, you are drunk now. Aren't you? ha, Toqala,  
mačaykunkiña, i?

H. Giddap, giddap, bull!  
Get going, little bull! tisa, tisa, toro!  
puri-kuy, torito!

Dialogue Review

F. tata, akuliykurina tarpunčahta qałarinapah.

H. yuntá q"atiykamułasahñacu?

F. arí. wataykunatah ałinta.

P. noqaču muhú t'akasah, tatáy?

F. arí, qan t'akanki.

H. uša, toro.

F. dyuswan tarpuyninčah kačun.

S. dyuswan kačun.

H. uša, toro, tisa, tisa!

P. q'aymá uhyančiču, tata?

S. haywaykurimuway hatun tutumapi.

P. kosa kay q'aymančah.

F. arí, sumah kasqa. ipulitumanpis qoriy.

P. ipulu, hamuy, q'ayma qorisqayki.

H. čay, qoriway ari. k'ača warmisitáy.

P. tukuyłatačá k'ačita niraspa umán musp"ačinki.

H. mana. qampunitah aswan k'ača kanki.

F. ñaq"á sina qankunaqa inkyetari-kúy munasqankičahñá.  
usqayta łank'ana!

H. hałmay, hałmay, wampu!

P. ančá ſup"amusan, tata.

S. arí, hałp'atah duruyah kasqa.

P. manañaču q'aymata aswanta uhyančah?

S. ari, mama. haywarimuwayku.

P. watahmán t'impusqa, sumah wakičisqa.

H. ari, mama. makisniykimanta tukuy ima sumah.

P. amá ančá parlayču. Iank'ayniykitá sayačisqanki.

H. hina parlaykačari-kuspapuni mana sayk'ús tukunčah.

F. samana, weraqočas.

S. samarina.

F. akučiykurina.

H. asitutawan q'aymaykimanta qoriwaykuman, mama.

P. pahtán mačaykuwahčahtah! manan hinalaču kay q'aymaqa.

H. ari, mama. muyuytañá sina kay umay munasqan.

P. mačaykohtiykitah, pitah apasunki?

H. maná apariwankiman qanri?

P. čolaykitá mask'a-kamuy, ari.

F. kay, tukusančahñá. tumpantawan kačari-kuspa, ñan ūipuy  
atisun.

H. ari, tata, wiyya!

F. ha, Ioaña, mačaykunkiñá, i?

H. tisa, tisa, toro! puri-kuy, torito!

Grammar Review

Response drill based on dialogue 20.

1. pitah wasiyohpa yuntán q"atin?
2. ipulituču muhuta t'akanqa?
3. imiļaču yuntata q"atenqa?
4. imapitah q'aymata uhyanku?
5. sumahļaču paykunahpa q'aymanku?
6. tukuy čolitastaču k'ačita nirar ipulitoqa?
7. imaraykutah īank'ayninta ipulitu sayačisqan?
8. q'aymata qankuna uhyarqankičahču?

Review drill: personal suffixes with substantives; the suffixes -ni, -kuna and -hpa.

Substitute as suggested:

1. kay paya buřaypa čakin manačus sina sumahču kasqan.
  - a. (your donkey)
  - b. (her donkey)
  - c. (our [incl.] donkey)
2. wakin buřusniy paya buřata q"ateh kajanku.
  - a. (your donkeys)
  - b. (our [excl.] donkeys)
  - c. (their donkeys)

Review drill: substantive plural suffix

1. sapay purini buřuywan.
2. hařp'itaypi papasta poqoči-kuni.
3. suřk'itaypi papasta poqoči-kuni.
4. lata kalangata mulanman wark"onqa kasqa.
5. buřunwan pureh čayamunña.

Review drill: some relational suffixes

Answer the following questions:

1. imawán yapasqanki?
2. piwán kasarasqanki?
3. maymantá čayamusqanki?
4. piwán puhlasqanki?
5. maymantá hamusqanki?
6. maymán lohsisqanki?
7. imamán hatarisqanki?
8. imapáh qonqori-kusqanki?
9. pipáh waqayčanki?
10. pimantá yuyarinki?

Grammar points

Summary of substantive inflection.

The following chart gives a summary of the suffixes that occur with substantive stems.

Plural suffix	Personal suffixes	Relational suffixes	Independent suffixes
<u>-kuna</u>	<u>-ni</u>	<u>-ta</u>	<u>-ya</u>
			<u>-hpa</u>
			<u>-yki</u>
			<u>-man</u>
			<u>-ni</u>
			<u>-manta</u>
			<u>-nčah</u>
			<u>-pah</u>
			<u>-yku</u>
			<u>-pi</u>
			<u>-ykičah</u>
			<u>-ta</u>
			<u>-nku</u>
			<u>-rayku</u>
			<u>-wan</u>

Remember, however, that -ta follows -rayku; that not all relationals are mutually exclusive; that independent suffixes are likewise not all mutually exclusive.

In addition to these suffixes there is a suffix -ti meaning 'including'. It always occurs preceded and followed by a personal suffix: warmi-ni-n-ti-n 'including the woman'

The combination -ni plus -h (a variant form of the genitive) indicates indefinite location: čaynehpi 'around there'.

#### Reading selection

"mama kandela, sapan warmimanta"

## NEW WORDS

kandela	'Candela'	lorenso	'Lawrence'
paya	'old'	aſiy	'slow'
čaki	'foot'	wist'uy	'limp'
mañay	'lend'	t"amaykačay	'stumble along'
kalanga	'small tin bell'	kuſi	'purple'
wark"uy	'hang'	wakiy	'prepare'
lak"a	'dark'	lisa	'a tuber'
tuta	'night'	oqa	'oca, a tuber'
uyway	'bring up'	suſk'a	'youngest'
mula	'mule'	kamisa	'shirt'
limbu	'dark'	sapatu	'shoe'

mama kandela, sapan warmimanta.

kay paya buřaypa čakin manačus  
sina sumahču kasqan.

čay tata lorensonan  
mañaykusqaymanta pača<sup>1</sup> manañan  
puri-kúy atinču.

aſiylataña, wist'ułataña  
t"amaykača-kun.

pimanñačus kunanqa lata  
kalangatapis wark"usah, lak"a<sup>2</sup>  
tutapi wah buřusniy kahkunawan<sup>2</sup>  
q"atiči-kunampah.

manaču yačarqankičah?

noqaqa sapan warmi keni.

About the widow, Mama Candela.

It seems that my old donkey's  
foot is not well.

Since the time I lent it to  
Lawrence it cannot walk  
anymore.

Slowly, limping, it stumbles  
along.

Which one will I hang the  
tin bell on now, so he can  
be followed by my other  
donkeys on dark nights?

Didn't you know?

I am a woman who lives alone.

qosaypis<sup>3</sup> wañupunña, čayrayku  
 p'unčay p'unčaytan<sup>4</sup> sapalay  
 kay buřusniywan imałatapis<sup>5</sup>  
 hałp'itaypi poqoči-kusqaywan,<sup>6</sup>  
 may č"ika karu kama puri-kuni,  
 poqoykunata qolqečah<sup>7</sup> hina  
 qolqewan wawasniyta uywanaypah.

kunanqa, paya buřuyñatah  
 wist'uyarparisqa, manatah  
 yačasqaniču mayqenmančus  
 lata kalangá wark"uyta.

hinačá haqay mulayman čayta  
 čurasah, aman wakin buřus  
 lak"a limbu tutapi  
 činkanankupah.

řumi mayuman čayaykuspa kuma  
 santusah aq"a wasimpi  
 samarisah.

kunan p'unčaykunapah ūaq"ačá  
 kułi aq"ampis wakisqaña kanqa.

čay hina aq"amanta uhyarispa  
 samarisah.

čaymantatah ūahta kama čayasah.

čaypi kay lisasta, oqastawan  
 qolqečasah.

iča sułk'a wawaypah kamisitasta,  
 sapatustawan ūanterqapusah.

eskwelamanpis ūinanña tiyan,  
 čaypah sumahta wakerqočipusah.

My husband has died, so, day  
 after day, alone with my  
 donkeys, with a little of  
 what I produce in my small  
 piece of land, I walk up  
 to far away places in order  
 to make money from the  
 produce so as to bring up  
 my children with that money.

Now my old donkey has become  
 lame and I don't know  
 which one to hang the tin  
 bell on.

I will probably put it on  
 my mule, so that the rest  
 of the donkeys won't get  
 lost on a dark night.

When I get to Rumi Mayo I  
 will rest at Comadre  
 Santusa's chicha place.

Her purple chicha must be  
 ready nowdays.

I will rest a bit that way  
 drinking chicha.

Then I will arrive up to the  
 city.

There I will turn these lisas  
 and ocas into money.

Maybe I will buy little shirts  
 and shoes for my youngest  
 child.

He already has to go to school.

I will get him ready for that.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>This is an instance of a sqamanta-clause.

<sup>2</sup>wah buřusniy kahkunawan lit. 'other my donkeys with some who are' i.e. with others who are my donkeys.

<sup>3</sup>-pis has a sort of emphatic function here.

<sup>4</sup>p'unčay 'day'; -ta often occurs in expressions of time; -ne validational independent suffix, variant of -min.

<sup>5</sup>imālatapis: -la... -pis indefiniteness; -ta, accusative; imālatapis is the direct object of poqoči-kusqaywan.

<sup>6</sup>poqo- is intransitive.

<sup>7</sup>-ča verbalizer; golqe 'money'; golqeča- 'turn into money'; pogoykunata is the direct object of golqečah; pogoykunata golqečah is a subordinate clause: 'as one who turns the produce into money'.

"mama kandela, sapan warmimanta"

kay paya buřaypa čakin manačus sina sumahču kasqan.

čay tata lorensoman mañaykusqaymanta pača manañan puri-kuy atinču.

añiyłataña, wist'ułataña t"amaykača-kun pimanñačus kunanqa lata

kalangatapis wark"usah, lak"a tutapi wah buřusniy kahkunawan

k"atiči-kunanpah. manaču yačarqankičah, noqaqa sapan warmi kani,

qosaypis wañupunña, čayrayku p'unčay p'unčaytan sapala kay

buřusniywan, imālatapis hałp'itaypi poqoči-kusqaywan, may č"ika

karu kama puri-kuni, pogoykunata qolqečah, hina qolqewan wawasniyta

uywanaypah. kunanqa, paya buřuyñatah wist'uyarparisqa, manatah

yačasqaniču mayqenmančus lata kalangá wark"uyta, hinačá haqay mulayman čayta čurasah, aman wakin buřus lak"a limbu tutapi činkanankupah. ſumi mayuman čayaykuspa kuma santusah aq"a wasimpi samarisah, kunan p'unčaykunapah ſaq"ačá kuči aq"ampis wakisqaña kanqa, čay hina aq"amanta uhyarispa samarisah, čaymantatah ſahta kama čayasah, čaypi kay lisasta, oqastawan qolqečasah. iča ſułk'a wawaypah kamisitata, sapatustawan ſanterqapusah, eskwelamanpis ſinanña tiyan, čaypah sumahta wakerqočipusah.

Response drill based on Reading Selection

"mama kandela, sapan warmimanta"

1. pimantah buřata mañarqani?
2. eskwelamanču waway ſenqa?
3. maymantah ſawpahta čayasah?
4. imamantatah kalanga ſuwasqa?
5. mayqenmantah kalagata wark"usah?
6. imayna aq"atatah kuma santusahpi uhyasah?
7. mayk'ahmanta pačaňatah paya buřay wist'uyan?
8. imamantah čay warmi čahra ſahtaman ſin?
9. imapahtah buřanwan purin?
10. imatatah čaymanta apamonqa?

Listening-In

tisa, tisa, toro. wiha toro. nispa imastačá parlaspa ipulitu ūisqan. mačasqañá sina kay ūoqalaqa. imiūawampis inkyetari-kuyta munasarqaña. čay č"ika q'aymatatah uhyaykun, ari. kunan dya dyantinta, kay ipulitu sutiyoh tatanwan tanta tarpu patačapi kaykamun, dyantinta tarpuykunku. no sé imatačus čurankupis, ūaq"á sina sarata t'akanku. čay kanqa, kunan kiūapeqa manan papataqa čurankumanču karqa. čay tarpumusqampi, ari, ipulitu ūoqalaqa mančay ašk"asmanta sinči q'aymata uhyaykačaykusqa. mačasqamantatah imiūata molestáy munasqa. kunanqa, atin mana atin, haqay yanninta čankaykača-kuspa ipulitu wakasta apasqan.

Conversations

## I.

- A. Where are you going, Hipolito? It seems you are drunk.
- B. How would your father get drunk?
- A. But there you go stumbling already.
- B. Anyway, if you want to, we would go drink one more shell.

## II.

- A. You just want to get me dizzy saying that.
- B. No, no, Jacintita, I am telling you the truth.
- A. Who doesn't know you, the lying kid?
- B. Whoever says that about me is a man without a heart.

III.

- A. I saw a carisiri over there behind the hill.
- B. You're saying that just playing, where could that be?
- A. Really, behind that hill just a small one, with a big hat.
- B. You should have gotten near it, then, so it would speak to you.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT TWENTY ONE

Dialogue

The potato harvest. Don Gerardo and doña Mica come to help Simuco and his wife, Teodora. A. Doña Mica. B. Teodora. C. Simuco. D. Gerardo. E. Telmo.

A.	lady, ma'am	siñura
	Good morning, ma'am.	bwenos días, siñuráy
B.	Good morning. Did you eat before you came?	bwenos días. mik"uspañaču hamurqankičah?
A.	Yes, we've eaten.	ari, mik"orqaykuña.
B.	everything	q'ala
	bag	kostál or kostala
	Doña Mica. Did you bring all the sacs?	doña mica, q'alitun kostalastaču apamusqanki?
A.	Yes. Here.	ari. k'ayqa.
C.	Well, let's go then, gentlemen.	čay, haku entonsis, weraqočas.
D.	Your potatoes are indeed beautiful!	ananáw, kay hina k'ačita papitayki kasqaqa!

C. Yes. It seems to have produced very well this year.

arí. sumahłatačus sina  
kunan watapi qoykuwan

D. Shall we begin, Simuco?

qałariykułasunñaču,  
tata simuku?

C. Yes, and let it be with all our might.

bweno, tukuy kałpawan kačun.

D. Gee! Your potatoes are really good! Look here, they are so big!

ač"alaw! sumah kusapuni  
kay papayki! q"awariy  
má, kay c"ikačahqa!

C. With God's blessing it produced just fine.

dyuspa bendisyonninwan  
sumahłata qori-kusqa.

A. carry

astay

In what do we carry the potatoes?

imapitah papás astasun?

B hut

č'uhła

bag with a strap

wayaqa

There is a bag in the hut.  
Bring that, ma'am.

č'uhłapi wayaqa kasqan.  
čayta aparqamuy, mamáy.

C. kind of potato dish

wat"iya

hole

t'oqo

dig

ałay

Say, don Gerardo. We'll make ourselves a potato bake. Dig a well.

yu, don herardu. papa wat"iya  
řuwa-kusun. t'oqo ałarqory.

D. Will we make ourselves a potato bake? How great! wat"iyataču řuwa-kusun? ke lindu či!

B. dry beef č'arki  
I'll bring dry beef. noqa č'arkita aparqamusah.

kind of hot pepper	loqotu
tomato	tomate
cheese	kisu
kind of sauce	Łahwa
And hot pepper also, with lots of tomato and cheese to make sauce for ourselves.	loqotuta ašk'a tomatayuhta kisuyuhtatah Łahwá řuwa-kunapah.

D. Oh, ma'am: I wish you wouldn't talk! ay, mamáy! ama parlawahču antis!

hunger	Łarqay
mouth	simi
water	yakuyačiy
Making me more hungry you are making my mouth water.	astawan Łarqačiaspa simiy yakuyčisqanki.

A. Yes, me too. arí, noqatapis.

D. have a yen  
belly  
swell

Having a yen for that  
your belly will swell.

antuha-kuy  
wisa  
punkiy

čaylamantarah antuha-kuspaqa  
wisaykičah punkinqa.

A. laugh

Don't make laugh!

asiy

hahayłas, ama asičiwayču!

C. select

Don Telmo, would you please  
sort out these potatoes?

t'aqay

tata telmo, t'aqarariwah  
kay papata.

E. I'll prepare it for you.  
What do you want them for?

hina wakerqočipusqayki.  
imaspahtah munasqanki?

C. sell

In the first place for  
planting, then for selling,  
and for eating too.

bendey

aswan ñawpahtaqa muhupahrah,  
čaymantá bendemunapah,  
mik"unapahtah á.

E. to get wormy

What about these wormy ones?

k"uruyay

kay k"urusqankunatarí?

C. pig

Pick them out, even if it  
is for the pigs.

k"uči

čaytaqa k"učispahpis  
čihłarpariy.

B. The bake is ready. yastaña wat"iya.

E. wild, angry, hot p"iña  
 Yes, let's go. We'll eat, arí, haku. ūp"italá  
 it nice and hot. mik"uykamuna.

Your sauce is very hot! p"iña p"iña kay Iahwayki  
 . kasqa.

B. Eat. Aren't you a man? mik"uy á, a"arí kankeqa.

D. meally hak'a  
 It's meally. hak'a hak'itatah kasqa.

C. I planted meally potatoes. hak'a papatapuni tarpu-korqani.

D. lend ayniy  
 In the next planting you q"epan tarpudapeqa uh  
 will have to lend me a č"ika halp'aykitačá  
 piece of your land. aynirinawayki kanqa.

C. Why not? imaraykú manari?

Dialogue Review

A. bwenos dias, siñuráy.

B. bwenos dias. mik"uspañaču hamurqankičah?

A. arí, mik"orqaykuna.

B. doña mika, q'alitun kostalastaču apamusqanki?

A. arí. kayqa.

C. čay, haku entonsis, weraqočas.

D. ananáw, kay hina k'ačitá papitayki kasqaqa!

C. arí. sumahłatačus sina kunan watapi qoykuwan.

D. qałariykułasunñaču, tata simuku?

C. bweno, tukuy kałpawan kačun.

D. ač"aláw! sumah kusapuni kay papayki! q"awariy má, kay č"ikačahqa!

C. dyuspa bendisyonninwan sumahłata qori-kusqa.

A. imapitah papás astasun?

B. č'uhłapi wayaqa kasqan. čayta apaqamuy, mamáy.

C. yu, don herardu. papa wat"iya ſuwa-kusun. t'oqó ałarqoriy.

D. wat"iyataču ſuwa-kusun? ke lindu či!

B. noqa č'arkita apaqamusah. loqotuta ašk'a tomatayuhta kisuyuhtatah īahwá ſuwa-kunapah.

D. ay, mamáy! ama parlawahču antis! astawan īarqačiwaspa simiy yakuyčisqanki.

A. arí, noqatapis.

D. čayłamantarah antuha-kuspaqa wisaykičah punkinqa.

A. hahayłas, ama asičiwayču!

C. tata telmo, t'aqarariwah kay papata.

E. hina wakerqočipusqayki. imaspahtah munasqanki?

- C. aswan ñawpahtaqa muhupahrah, čaymantá bendemunapán,  
mik"unapahthá á.
- E. kay k"urusqankunatari?
- C. čaytaqa k"učispahpis čihlarpariy.
- B. yastaña wat"iya.
- E. arí, haku. řup"italá mik"uykamuna. p"iñá p"iñá kay  
lahwayki kasqa.
- B. mik"uy á, q"arí kankeqa.
- D. hak'a hak'itatah kasqa.
- C. hak'a papatapuni tarpu-korqani.
- D. q"epan tarpudapeqa uh č"ika haip'aykitačá aynirinawayki  
kanqa.
- C. imaraykú manari?

Grammar Review

Response drill based on dialogue 21.

1. čay yanapah weraqočas mik"uspañaču ūerqanku?
2. mašk"a kostalastatah doña mika aparqa?
3. ima mik"unałatapis čay ūrunakuna papa ałaypi wakiči-korqankuču?
4. čay wat"iyatari qan mik"orqankiču?
5. kosapuniču ałasqa papa karqa?
6. papatarahču ałarqanku wat"iyatarahču wakiči-korqanku?
7. Łahwataqa manačá ūrehsinkirahču?
8. yačankitahču imačus Łahwa kasqalantapis?
9. ałáy tukunanku kamaču tukuy čay ūrunakuňa karqanku?
10. ałáy tukuytawantah, imatá ūruwarqanku?

Review drill (-ča, -ri, -łia, -puni).

Translate the following sentences:

1. You must be a good businessman, Don Roberto.
2. It must be that.
3. I wonder if it isn't so.
4. Your father must have sent you.
5. And what is your name?
6. And what about those cooked ones?
7. Just a few.
8. He gave me only ten jugs.
9. That's the way it is!
10. That is indeed the custom.

Grammar points:

Independent suffixes.

These suffixes were explained in Unit 8. Here we will give further examples of the validational suffixes -min and -sis:

ama-n

'Don't'

ñá-n

'already'

noqa-min

'I am the one'

kučiIuyuh-min

'certainly with a knife'

hamunmansá

'that he is coming is doubted'

řuwankumansis

'he would make mostly for himself,  
they said'

The suffix -čus often occurs with the particle sina. When -čus is word final before sina, it is often replaced by stress.

Drill

Translate the following phrases.

1. yačařančus sina.

2. q"apah řunəsIá sina.

Derivation

Verbalizers.

-ya derives intransitive verbs from substantives:

hatun 'large' : hatunyay 'become large'

-ča derives transitive verbs from substantives:

hatunčay 'enlarge'

### Substantivizers

The suffixes -h, -na, -y, and -sga have already been discussed.

-ysi derives verbs from verbs. It means 'to help':

mik"uy 'eat' : mik"uysi 'help eat'

### Diminutives.

-yoh derives substantives from substantives.

There are other derivational suffixes which are not as frequent as the ones mentioned above.

Phrases with a modifier derived by -sqa. Examples:

kunan qopusqayki, qayna  
watamanta pača saqesqayki  
q'epičanasta.

'I am now going to give you  
the wraps that you left  
last year'

čay hina unayta uywasqa waka  
kunampi wañupusqa.

'That cow which I raised for  
such a long time, died today'

### Numerals

Review the numerals from one to ten. Other numerals are given below.

čunka uhniyoh	11
čunka iskayniyoh	12
čunka kinsayoh	13
čunka p"isqayoh	15
iskay čunka	20
iskay čunka uhniyoh	21

kinsa čunka	30
tawa čunka	40
pačah	100
pačah uhniyoh	101
iskay pačah	200
waranka	1,000

Drill.

Replace the underlined form by the translation of the English items and repeat the whole sentence.

1. čay qoleqwan řuwasqanku wasita mayu apakapusqa.
  - a. which I built
  - b. which we (incl.) built
  - c. which he built
  
2. čay hina kwidadwan podasqanku sač'as č'akipusqanku.
  - a. which you pruned
  - b. which he pruned
  - c. which we (excl.) pruned

Reading selection

"kasyanu, mačah řuna"

## NEW WORDS

kasyanu	'Casiano'	uywa	'animal'
paqarin	'morning'	q"apay	'yell'

sut'iyay 'dawn (vb.)'

karqa 'load'

waykačiy 'cause to fly'

maqay 'punish'

mañay 'ask for'

punku 'door'

kasyanu, mačah řuna.

ñan čay kasyanu mačaykušanñatah<sup>1</sup>.

Casiano, the drunk.

Casiano has got drunk again.

q"awariyčah qankuna,  
Iasa uywa hina ñaq"aymanta<sup>2</sup>,  
t'amaykačaspa purisqan.

Look at him, he is  
stumbling with difficulty  
like a heavy animal.

warmipis ñan wasimpiña,  
buřusnintapis warmi sapařan  
wasinman čayačin.

His wife is now at home,  
the wife has also made the  
donkeys get home.

kunan paqarintañatah kay don  
kasyanu sutiyoh<sup>3</sup>, mančay  
sut'iyayta, haqay čahra  
Iahtaman purerqa.

Very early this morning,  
Casiano walked to the  
town.

may č"ika karqa papata apan.  
sumahlačá řinman karga<sup>4</sup>.  
papapis sí<sup>5</sup> kunampeqa  
ašk"amanña yaykuykun<sup>6</sup>.

What a large load of potatoes  
he took! He must have done  
well! Why even now potatoes  
have gone up!

tukuy čay papata waykačiytawanqa<sup>7</sup>  
kay don kasyanu aq"a wasinman  
puri-kusqa pača, tumpata  
mačaykuriytawantah manan  
warmiřatapis uyariyta  
munasqañaču.

After selling all those  
potatoes, Casiano went to  
the chicha tavern, and  
getting somewhat drunk  
he had refused to listen  
to his wife.

sapařanta saqen buřusta wawastawan  
wasin kama apa-kampohta<sup>8</sup>.

He left her alone bringing the  
donkeys and the children home.

kunanqa, imastačus q"aparispa,  
takispa, waqaspatah  
ñaq"aymantapuni wasinman  
čaya-kusqan.

Now yelling, goodness knows  
what, singing, and crying  
he is barely getting home.

iča čayaykuytawanqa manan  
 č'inlamantapis puňuyka-kaponqaču  
 warmintarah maqayta munanqa,  
 mik"unatačus mañanqa, astawančus  
 aq"ata uhyayta munaspa, q'oñi  
 puňunanmanta sayaričimuspa,  
 aq"a wasi punkusta takaračimonqa.

ahnačapuni kay kasyanoqa, tumpata  
 qolqé rehsiriytawan kama aq"a  
 wasi čeqanta puriponqa.

Perhaps, upon arriving, he won't  
 even go to sleep quietly, he  
 will want to beat his wife, or  
 he will ask for food, or  
 wanting to drink more chicha,  
 making her get out of her warm  
 bed, he will make her go  
 knocking on the chicha tavern  
 doors.

As soon as he sees a little  
 money he goes straight to the  
 chicha place.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup> -ta...-tah 'again'.

<sup>2</sup> ñaq"a- is a verb meaning 'to quarter, to torture'; as a substantive  
ñaq"ay means 'almost, hardly, barely, with difficulty'; also  
ñaq"as and ñaq"á sina.

<sup>3</sup> kay don kasyanu sutiyoh (Lit.) 'this so called don Casiano'.

<sup>4</sup> sumah-ta-čá 'just fine probably'; řinman karqa verbal phrase;  
 a verb with a conditional form plus karqa expresses doubt.

This use of ři- is probably a loan translation from Spanish.

cf. me va bien, le va bien.

<sup>5</sup> sí emphatic particle; Spanish loan word.

<sup>6</sup> ašk"amanña yaykuykun 'it has entered to much already' i.e.  
 its price has gone up. The subject is papa-pis; notice that  
papa is used collectively in the singular, while in English  
 we use potato as a count noun.

<sup>7</sup> waykači- 'to cause to fly' i.e. 'to sell quickly'.

<sup>8</sup> h-clause 'as one who brings for someone else'; h-clauses are usually  
 subordinate. This one functions as a direct object of saqen.

"kasiyanu, mačah řuna"

ñan čay kasyanu mačaykułanñatah. q"awariyčah qankuna, ūsa uywa hina ñaq"ayłamanta t"amaykačaspa purisqan. warmimpis ñan wasimpiña, buřusnintapis warmi sapañan wasiman čayačin. kunan paqarintañatah kay don kasyanu sutiyoh, mančay sut'iyayta, haqay čahra ūahtaman purerqa, may č"ika karga papata apan. sumahlačá ūinman karqa. papapis sí kunampeqa ašk"amanña yaykuykun. tukuy čay papata waykačiytawanqa kay don kasyanu aq"a wasiman puri-kusqa pača, tumpata mačaykuriytawantah manan warmiłantapis uyariyta munasqamuču. sapalanta saqen buřusta wawastawan wasin kama apa-kampohta. kunanqa, imastačus q"aparisqa, takispa, waqaspatah ñaq"aymantapuni wasinman čayaykusqan, iča čayaykuytawanqa mana č'inłamantapis puñuyka-kaponqaču, warmintarah naqayta munanqa, mik"unatačus mañaqa, astawančus aq"ata uhyayta munaspa, q'oñi puñunanmanta sayaričimuspa, aq"a wasi punkusta takaračimonqa. ahnałapuni kay kasiyanqa, tumpata qclqé rehsiriytawan kama aq"a wasi čeqanta puriponqa.

Response drill based Reading Selection "kasyanu, mačah řuna"

1. pimantatah mačaykułanñatah nispa ninku?
2. kunán čankaykača-kuspačá purisqan.
3. maypitah kasyanoh warmin kasqan?
4. čantá ahnałapuniču kay kasyanoqa?
5. imaynatačus kunanqa wasínman čayanqa.
6. qolqetačá hap'iykułanñatah.
7. qanri imaninkitah čaymanta?

21:15

Listening-In

řunakuna papa ałayman řipunkuña. sapa watapi haqay tata telmoh hałp'anpeqa mančay sumahta papa qori-kun. kunan watapipis sumahłatahčá kanqa. sumahtañapunitah t'ikaykurerqa čay papanqa. noqapis řiyman si karqa, wayaqerołamantapis yaykusayman karqa. mašk"as kunampeqa sumahtačá wat'iyatapis řuwaykuri-konqanku. mančay hatun t'oqota ałaspa kostalatapuni qałari papamanta čurariy yančanku. čaymantatah ask"a łahwata řuvariłankutah sumah kesiłusniyohta. řiyman karqa, oye. iča watapah čay hinamanta tata telmopis uh č"ika hałp'ampi tarporqo-kóh saqewanman karqa.

Conversations

I.

- A. How is the potato harvest, don Telmo?
- B. It seems that it is going to be quite good.
- A. Wouldn't you let me (make me) enter at least as a "wayaqero"?
- B. Come then, come, help us.

II.

- A. Listen, don Telmo, shouldn't we prepare the "watia" already?
- B. Alright, then go dig a hole.
- A. We will put a bag of potatoes. Won't we, don Telmo?
- B. Alright, then, if you want we'll put more too.

III.

- A. I don't like to travel in other towns.
- B. It's that you haven't left your small country.
- A. It isn't that so much, but our native land does indeed attract us.
- B. Being in another city you probably miss chicha.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT TWENTY TWO

Dialogue

The hair cutting ceremony is an old Andean custom.

Luchito is going to have his first haircut. The participants are: A. Juan. B. José. C. Domingo, Luchito's father. D. Matías, Luchito's godfather. E. Santusa. F. Luchito's mother. G. Lorenzo.

A. mow	řut"uy
hair cutting	řut"uku
Wouldn't you like to go to the hair cutting ceremony?	maná uma řut"ukuman řiy munawah?
B. Where is it?	maypitah čay kasqari?
A. At Don Domingo's they say.	don domingohpapi nin
visit	bisita
Don Domingo, do you want visitors?	don domingu, bisitá munawahču?
C. You have come! Do come in, won't you?	hamurisqankičahqa. yaykurimuyčah, á?
hair	čuhča
say, try	niy
We are trying to have my Luchito's hair cut.	kay ličituypa čuhcitanta k'utorqočisah nisqayku.

Sit down, please. Serve yourselves.

tiyarikuyčah á.  
sirbiykuri-kuyčay.

A. strong

Thank you, Don Domingo.

Your pisco is good, a little strong.

sinči

agradese-kuyki, don domingo.

kosa kay piskuyki kasqa,  
as sinčisituła.

C. Let's see. I think we are beginning.

abér, abér. qəlarisunňá  
sina.

Let's drink first. What do you say?

uhyaykurinarah. ima  
ninkičahtah?

A. money

tighten, adjust

loosen

Yes, let's drink, maybe that way, not being very stingy, we will let go of our money.

qolqe

mat'i-kuy

kačariy

arí, uhyaykurinarah, iča  
hinamanta, əma ančá  
mat'i-kuspaňa, qolqe  
kačərisun.

D. That's the way it should be. Who's going to let his money go just like that?

čay hinapuni kanan tiyan  
ari. pitah qolqenta  
kačarisqanman  
hinalamantari?

E. Yes, and especially the men, so they'll let go of their money, how much more they have to drink!

arí, q"aristah əswanqa,  
tumpa qolqenkuta  
kačarinankupah, may  
č"ikatarah uhyananku  
kanqa!

C. "compadre"

kumpa

Let's see. Will you begin,  
compadre Matías?abér, abér. qančá qatarinki,  
kumpa matias.

F. "cutter", scissors

k'utuna

Yes, you dear compadre.  
Here are the scissors.arí qampuni, kampadritúy  
kayqa k'utunaspis.

dish

latilu

Here is a dish to put the  
hair on.kayqa latilupis čuhča  
curanapah.

C. gift

t'inka

Yes and this one for the  
little gifts.

arí kaytah t'inkitaspah.

D. thousand

waranqa

godson

ayharu

Fine. Here, I'll put 10,000  
for my godson.baya. kay noqá čurasah  
čunka waranqat ayharuyah.C. May God repay you,  
Compadre Matías.dyus pagarasučun, kumpa  
matias.

god father

pagrinu

F. Oh yes, I thank you also.  
With such a godfather my son  
will always be rich.ay čay, noqapis agradese-kuyki.  
kay hina pagrinuwanqa  
q"apahpuni kanga wawitayqa.

A. It's your turn, Compadre Domingo.

qampiñatah, kumpa domingo.

C. I'll cut his hair for a bull.

noqaqa uh toropah čuhčán k'utusah.

F. two

iskay

sheep

uwiha

And I, his mother, will give him two sheep.

noqatah maman hinaqa, iskay uwihasta qosah.

B. write down  
You will write it down, sir.

apuntay  
sumáh apuntanki, tata.

G. Yes, it is all written here.

arí, tukuy imaňa sumah apuntasqa kaypi kasqan.

A. I will bring him a hen tomorrow.

noqaqa wałpitata q'aya apampusah.

B. I'll only cut for these thousand.

noqá kay waranqalaypah k'uturi-kusah.

C. Well, may God repay you, friends.

čay, dyús pagarapuskicis, kumpitus.

D. Let's see. How much has been made? Tell us what you have written down.

abér, tata, mašk"á řuwa-kusqa? apuntasqaykita wiłərimuy.

G. listen, hear

uyəriy

Listen. I'll read. Money,  
11,000, three bulls, six sheep,  
ten hens, one goat,

uyariyčah. kayqa, leesah:  
qolqeqa čunka uhniyuh  
waranqa, kinsa toros,  
sohta owehəs', čunka waIpas,  
uh kabra,

clothing

p'ača

change

mudana

and two changes of clothes.

iskay p'ača mudanaswan.

Dialogue Review

A. maná uma řut"ukuman řiy munawah?

B. maypitah čay kasqari?

A. don domingohpapi nin. don domingu, bisitá munawahču?

C. hamurisqankičahq. yaykirimuyčah, á? kay lučituyupa čuhčitanta k'utorqočisah nisqəyku. tiyari-kuyčah á. sirbiykuri-kuyčah.

A. agradese-kuyki, don domingo. kosa kəy piskuyki kasqa, as sinčisituł.

C. abér, abér. qałarisunñá sina. uhyaykulinarah. ima ninkičahtah?

A. arí, uhyaykulinarah, iča hinamanta, ama ančá mat'i-kuspala, qolqe kačarisun.

D. čay hinapuni kānan tiyən arí. pitah qolqenta kačarisqanman hinałaməntari?

E. arí, q"aristah aśwanya, tumpa qolqenkuta kačarinankupah, may č"ikatərah uhyənanku kānqa!

C. abér, abér, qančə qəłarinki, kumpa matias.

F. arí qampuni, kumpadritúy. kayqa k'utunaspis. kayqa latilupis čuhča čuranapah.

C. arí kaytah t'inkitaspah.

D. baya. kay noqá čurəsəh čunka warangata ayharuypah.

C. dyus pagərasučun, kumpa matias.

F. ay čay, noqəpis agradese-kuyki. kay hina pagrinuwanya q"apahpuni kānqa wawitəyqa.

A. qampiñatah, kumpa domingo.

C. noqaqa uh toropah čuhčán k'utusah.

F. noqatah maman hinaqə iskay uwihastə qosah.

B. suməh əpuntanki, tata.

G. arí, tukuy imañə sumah əpuntasqa kaypi kasqən.

A. noqaqə wəlpitata q'aya əpampusah.

B. noqá kay waranqālaypah k'uturi-kusah.

C. čay, dyús pagarapusunkičis, kumpitus.

D. əbér, tata, mašk"á ūwa-kusqa? apuntsqaykita wiliarimuy.

G. uyariyčah. kayqa, leesah: qolqeqa čunkə uhniyuh waranga, kinsa toros, sohta owehas, čunkə wəlpas, uh.kabra, iskay p'ača mudənaswan.

### Grammar Review

Response based on dialogue 22.

1. uma ūt'ukuman ūiyta munəwahču?
2. don domingohpapí sina čay kənqə kasqa.
3. maná ūlławah, kay noqapis warangatawan ūisqani.
4. hinamanta ūispari čay iskay ūnakuna don domingohpaman yaykorqanču?
5. paykunata ūkuspatah manaču ni imata čay don domingo nerqa?
6. mašk"á qolqetatah čay uma ūt"ukupi tantarqanku?
7. qənri mašk"alatapis čay uma ūt"ukupi čurawəhču?
8. mašk"ata čurawah?

Review drill (-či, -mu, -pu, -ku)

Translate the following sentences:

1. Get up!
2. Make those donkeys get up.
3. I drive the woman crazy.
4. I sit down
5. I sit the child.
6. Where are you arriving from?
7. Who gave birth?
8. Since when has it been raining?
9. I send him.
10. He sent him here.
11. I had him sent.
12. I'll come back.
13. I'll go back.
14. We have two cows.
15. I'm taking her some medicines.
16. Put that there for me.
17. Put that there for yourself.
18. Don't have something stolen from you!
19. Don't make someone steal!

Review drill: Some modals

Translate the following sentences:

1. I brought it for myself.
2. Pick one up for yourself.

3. Drink it down!
4. I'm going to work hard.

Review drill: past definite

Translate the following sentences:

1. When did you do it?
2. Last year I went to Tarata.
3. I played with the children at school.
4. We went to eat "lawa" at your house.
5. They came from the city.
6. I went to town and bought salt.
7. They slept there.
8. I worked in the field.
9. He went and built himself a house.
10. He drove (followed) the donkey.

Grammar points

Summary of verb inflection

Verbal suffixes are non-final suffixes which never occupy the last position in the word, and final suffixes which may be word final. Non-final suffixes are divided into two classes: those which precede the suffixes -wa and -su, and those which follow -wa and -su. The former are the so-called modal suffixes, the latter are -ču and -hti.

Any modal can precede any of the final suffixes.

The final suffixes are:

-rpa, past definite

-sqa, narrative

-qa, occurring in the combinations -nqa, 3rd person sing.

future and -nqanku, 3rd p. pl. fut.

-sah, 1st p. sing. fut.

-wah, 2nd p. cond.

-y, imperative

### Reading selection

#### "ñawpa watakunapi"

awtu	'car'	New Words	hwiraq'ay	'go down'
k'iski	'tight'		uya	'face'
q'ewača-kuy	'be afraid'		up'a-kuy	'wash one's face'
k"uskan	'half'		k'uči	'agile, nimble'
inti	'sun'		kolehyo	'school'
k'ančamuy	'light' (vb.)		yača-kuy	'learn'
č"apuy	'mix'		universidád	'university'
mayu	'river'		título	'degree'

ñawpa watakunapi.

The years gone by.

ñawpa watakunapeqa Tahtay  
huč'uyla karqa.

In the years gone by, my  
town was quite small.

yankunatapis tawatačus  
p"isqalatačus řehseh kayku.<sup>1</sup>

We had only four or five roads.

manan kunampi hinaču awtoskunapis  
k'iskiłapiču<sup>2</sup> puri-koh kah  
karqanku.

kunan waynakunata řikuspäqa  
asi-kułaniña.

tukuy imamanta q'ewača-kuyłata  
munanku.

k"uskan p'unčay puriytapis  
q"ełe-kułankuña.  
ñawpapeqa, čay may pačapičus<sup>3</sup>  
noqan wayna karqani, čay  
pačapeqa,  
eskwelaman čayanaykupahqa,  
orqon orqontarah<sup>4</sup> purinayku  
karqa.

manarah inti taytačah<sup>5</sup>  
k'ančamusaqtin, č"apu  
č"apułata<sup>6</sup> sayari-kunayku  
kah karqa

mayłaman hwiraq'aspa čiri  
yakuławan uyatapis  
up"arpari-kuh kayku.

čaymantatah k'uči puriyłapi,  
manan inti tayta  
taripači-kuspa, hatun  
Iahtaman hamoh karqayku  
kolehyopi k'uči yuyayławan<sup>8</sup>  
yača-kunaykupah.

nitah čay hina watakunapeqa  
kunampi hinaču unibersidád  
sutiyołpis karqarahču,  
čayraykutah astawan yačayta  
munaspä, čay titulos ninku  
čaykunata mask'aspatah,  
q"apahkunahpa wawasniliń  
wah karu Iahtasman pureh  
kanku.

čay hinałia kah karqa kawsay  
ñawpä watakunapeqa.

Cars were not as crowded  
as they are now.

I just laugh seeing today's  
young men.

They are afraid of everything.

They feel lazy about half  
a day's walk.

Before, when I was young,  
at that time,  
in order for us to get  
to school, we would have  
to walk across hills and  
still more hills.

We had to get up before the  
sun came out, at the crack  
of dawn.

Going down to the river, we  
would wash our faces with  
cold water.

Then, with a brisk walk,  
before the sun could catch  
up with us, we would come  
to school in the big town  
with a mind eager to  
learn.

At that time there was  
no university, and so  
only the children of the  
rich who wanted to learn  
more or to obtain a degree  
would go to other far away  
cities.

That is the way life used to  
be in the years gone by.

## NOTES

<sup>1</sup>Lit. 'we used to know...'

<sup>2</sup>k'iski 'tight', k'iskilapi 'just tightly' i.e. crowded.

<sup>3</sup>čay pačapi on that occasion; čay may pačapičus 'at that time'

<sup>4</sup>-ta has an adverbial function; lit. 'hill still hill', the repetition gives an idea of the distance.

<sup>5</sup>'our (incl.) sun father' i.e. the sun.

<sup>6</sup>č"apuy 'to soak, to submerge in a liquid, to mix'; in this case at dawn the day "mixes in" with the night. č"apulata 'at dawn'; č"apu č"apulata 'at the crack of dawn'.

<sup>7</sup>Notice that in this construction where obligatory habitual action in the past is expressed, the personal suffix is added to the -na form.

<sup>8</sup>lit. 'just with agile thought'.

"ñawpa watakunapi"

ñawpa watakunapeqa Iəhtay huč'uyla karqa. yankunatapis tawatačus p"isqalatačus řehseh kavku. manan kunampi hinaču awtoskunapis k'iskilapiču puri-koh kah karqanku. kunan waynakunata řikuspaqa asi-kułaniña. tukuy iməmanta q'ewačə-kuyłata munanku. k"uskan p'unčay puriyatapis q"eła-kułankuña. ñawpapeqa, čay may pačapičus noqan wayna karqani, čay pačapeqa, eskwelaman čayanaykupahqa, orqon orqontarah burinayku karqa. manarah inti taytačah k'ənčamusahdin, č"apu č"apulata sayari-kunayku kah karqa. mayułaman hwiraq'aspa čiri yakuławan uyatapis

up"ärpari-kuh kayku. čaymantatah k'uči puriyłapi manan inti tayta taripači-kuspa, hatun Tahtaman hamoh kärqayku kolehyopi k'uči yuyayławən yača-kunaykupah. nitah čay hina watakunapeqa kunampi hinaču unibersidád sutiyohpis kärqarəhču, čayraykutah astawən yačayta munaspa, čay titulos ninku čaykunata mask'aspatah, q"apahkunahpa wawasniłan wah karu Tahtasman pureh kanku. čay hinałə kah kärqa kawsay ńawpa watakunapeqa.

Response drill based on Reading Selection

"nawpa watakunapi"

1. yačankiču imaynačus řipoh watakunapi Tahtay kasqanta?
2. mašk"ə yankunatatah čay watakunapi řehsergayku?
3. kunan waynəkunari imaynatah kanku?
4. mašk"atatah ńawpa řunəkuna eskwelaman čayənaykupah pureh kärqayku?
5. sumah sut'iyəytaču sayəri-koh kärqayku?
6. maypitah up"a-koh kärqayku?
7. čay watakunapiri unibersidád řehsi-korqaňaču?
8. pikunatatah titulusta məsk'aspə wah karu Tahtasman pureh kärqənku?

Listening-In

don domingoh wasimpi čuhče k'utuyta wəkiykučisqanku. ńaq"ača kunitan kameqa may č"ika runačus tanta-kunkuńapis. kay uma řut"uku kostumbreqə golqé orq"onałapəh sirbin. huč'uy wawata

hap'iytawan, sapa řunakuna mašk"atačá munasqankuta t'inkata hina čura-kuspa, čay wawahpa čuhčitanta k'utuykačanku. sapa uhtah iməpahčus čay k'utusqanku čuhčat= wəsinkuman əpa-kunkupis, mana noqaqa yačaniču. mana qolqey kasqenrayku məna čay čuhča k'utuyman řerqəniču, iča q"awawankumapis nispatah. uhyarimuyman karqa tiñisqa piskuyoh yikitusta, iča qowista wəTpastapis kunan qararenqanku. imanasuntah, tukuy čayta piyerdeniňa.

Conversations

I.

- A. Shouldn't we go to the hair cutting ceremony?
- B. Where (abouts) is that?
- A. I don't know yet, they only let me know that there was a hair cutting ceremony.
- B. Let's go then, we'll ask.

II.

- A. Don Domingo, we come to visit you.
- B. Oh fine, it's good that you have come. Come in, please.
- A. We are going to have our Luchito's hair cut.
- B. Yes, that's why we are getting ready.

III.

- A. How much should I put as an offering?
- B. Whatever you wish, it will be something indeed.
- A. O.K., I'll put six thousand for the time being.
- B. O.K., may God reward you. May your children develop nicely.

Cochabamba, Bolivia

UNIT TWENTY-THREE

Dialogue

The anthropologist asks Simuco about the town's fiesta.

They then go to the steward's house. A. Anthropologist.

B. Simuco. C. Don Severino, the steward.

A. to be accustomed to

yačay

Do you usually celebrate the  
feast of Saint Peter?

sapa wataču sən pedro  
fyestata ūwa-kúy  
yačankičah?

B. mass

misa

person who helps the  
steward at a fiesta

pasante

Yes, but some years the  
stewards only have mass  
said.

arí, wakin wataspi pero  
misalata qonku pasantesqa.

A. Only a mass? Well, why?

misalata? imarayku á?

B. depend

pendey

Well, that depends on the  
stewards. Some have money,  
others don't.

pasantesmanta penden čayqa  
ari. wakin qolqeyuh,  
wakin mana.

stingy

mič'a

Some are stingy, others just  
spend.

wakín mič'as kanku, wakintah  
kačari-kułanku.

Well, it depends on all that.

tukuy čaymanta penden, ari.

A. saint

to become angry

And doesn't the saint become angry when they don't make a good fiesta for him?

santu

p"iñ-a-kuy

maná čantá santú p"iñ-a-kunri,  
maná sumahta  
fyestapohtiykičahri?

B. Yes indeed! He becomes angry.

dry up

Last year he made the fields completely dry, and many planted fields perished.

č'akiy

qayna watapipis q'alá  
č'akiykučin čəhrakunata,  
may č"ika tarpuukunatah  
wañorqanku.

A. And how do the good stewards usually hold the fiesta? What do you say?

sumah pasantesri imaynatá  
fyestata řuwari-kúy  
yačankuri? imatatah  
qan ninki?

B. four

tawa

five

p"išqa

get ready

alistay

They have things prepared in four or five months.

tawa p"išqa kilapipuni tukúy  
imata alistaykuričinku.

flesh, meat

ayča

Many cows and sheep are killed just for the meat.

may č"ika wakas uwihas  
wañun ayčačapahrah.

A whole field of potatoes and corn is used for the food.

uh tarpuypuni papa sarapis  
mik"uná řuwacínankupah.

A. And they feed everyone in town?

tukuy pwebloh řunamanču  
čantá mik"učinku?

B. Anybody who wants it and those who come from another town also.

tukuy munahkunaman ari, wah  
pwebломanta  
hamohkunamampis.

A. And so don't they pay for what they eat?

maue mik"usqankumanta  
pagayv yačankuri?

B. How could one pay in a fiesta?

imaynatá fyestapi  
pagasunri?

A. Can't the stewards sell the food?

maná pasantesqa mik"una  
bendenkumāču?

B. invite

imbitay

charge

kobray

And no one could charge a fellow Christian.

nitah ni pipis, uh imbitasqa  
kristyanu masitaqa  
kobráy ačinmanču.

A. lunch

almwerso

Where will today's lunch be?

maypí kunán almwersó kangari?

B. steward, person in charge of organizing a fiesta

mayordumu

At the steward's house

mayordumuh wasimpi

A. Where is the house? Could we go?

maypí čay wasiri? ūiy atisunmanču?

B band

banda

around there

čaynehpi

Where that band is playing, around there.

čay banda waqa-kusan, čaynehpi.

kind of rocket

kamareta

There, but there they shoot rockets.

haqay, pero haqaypi kamaretästa kacarisankoqa.

B. That's the steward's house.

čayqa pasantehpa wasin.

Don Severino, we have come to visit.

don seberino, bisitareh hamuyku.

C. Come in, come in, gentlemen.

yayurimuyčah, yaykurimuyčah, weraqočitus.

B. introduce

presentay

This gentlemen is my friend. I'll introduce you, Don Severiho.

kay weraqoča amiguy. presentarisqayki, don seberino.

C. You must have come to enjoy the fiesta, Sir.

fyestari-kuhčá hemurerqanki, weraqoča.

A. remain

q"epa-kuy

Yes, if I get accustomed I may stay.

ari tumpata. yača-kučasah čayri ičas q"epa-kusqayman.

C. I don't believe you'll  
get accustomed.

mana kreemənču  
yača-kapunaykitaqa.

A. Well, but with such good  
gentlemen I would be happy,  
rather.

pero kay hina sumah  
weraqočaswanqa antis  
kusilapičá kari-kuyman,  
arí.

C. girl

sipaku

Then I would bring you a  
nice girl. What do you say?

čay entós uh sumah sipakuta  
aparqanpuykiman. ima  
ninkitəh?

A. Why not!

imaraykú manari!

C. Don't make me laugh.

ha, ha, ama asiči-kuyču.

life

bida

You don't know what life in the  
country is like yet.

manərah qən ūhsisqankiču  
čahra bidataqa.

B. procession

prosisiyón

I think it's time. The  
procession is about to  
begin.

ňačus sina oraňa. prosisiyón  
qařarinqaaňa.

A. beat, ring

wahtay

Yes. Those bells are ringing  
also.

arí. čay kampanaspis  
wahtaykusankuňa.

B.	light, fire	kanaykuy
	They say our steward is going to build a big bonfire.	kunən č'sis pasantenčah č"ika hatunta kanaykurenqa kasqa.
A.	What is a bonfire?	imatah kanakuri?
	fire cracker	kweti
	dry branch	čashra
	explode	tohayay
B.	Well, he will burn tree trunks and dry branches and he will light firecrackers.	čup"ačenqa. š kurkusta č'awhrastawən, kwetilustatah tohyančenqa.
A.	Is he even going to burn tree trunks?	kurkustapuniču čup"ačenqa?
B.	wood	Iant'a
	Yes, with lots of firewood.	ari. ašk'a Iant'atawan
A.	Well, then we'll go see.	entonsis, q"awarimusun á?
B.	Yes, there will be nice cholas too.	ari, čolitaspis kaťanqatah.

Dialogue Review

A. sapa wataču san pedro fyestata řuwa-kúy yačankičah?

B. arí, wakin wataspi pero misaIata qonku pasantesqa.

A. misaIata? imarayku á?

B. pasantesmanta penden čayqa ari. wakin qolqeyuh, wakin mana. wakín mič'as kanku, wəkintah kačari-kułanku. tukuy čaymanta penden, ari.

A. maná čantá səntú p'iňa-kunri, mana sumahfa fyestapohtiykičahri?

B. imayná manari. p"iňa-kuyta yačan. qəyna watapipis q'ala č'akiykučin čahrakuhata, may č"ika tarpuunətah wañorqanku.

A. suməh pasantesri imaynatá fyestata řuwari-kúy yačənkuri? imatatah qan ninki?

B. tawa p"išqa kiłapipuni tukúy imata alistaykuričinku.  
may č"ika wakas uwihas wañun aycalapahrah. uh tarpuypuni papa sərapis mik"una řuwačinankupah.

A. tukuy pwebloh řunanmanču čantá mik"učinku?

B. tukuy munahkunəman ari, wah pwełlomanta hamohkunəmampis.

A. maná mik"usqankumanta pagáy yačankuri?

B. imaynatá fyestapi pagasunri?

A. maná pasantesqa mik"uná bendenkumanču?

B. nitəh ni pipis, uh imbitasqa kristyanu masitaqa kobraý atinmanču.

A. maypíkunán almwersó kanqari?

B. mayordumuh wasimpi.

A. maypí čay wasiri? řiy atisunmānču?

B. čay bānda waqa-kusən čaynehpi.

A. haqay, pero haqaypí kamāretasta kačarisankoqa.

B. čayqə pasantehpa wasin. don seberino, bisitareh hamuyku.

C. yaykurimuyčah, yaykurimuyčah, weraqočitus.

B. kay wereqoča amiguy. presentarisqayki, don seberino.

C. fyestari-kuhčá hamurerqanki, weraqoča.

A. arí tumpata. yača-kułasah čayri ičas q"epa-kusqayman.

C. mana kreemanču yəča-kəpünaykitataq.

A. pero kay hina sumah weraqočaswanqa antis kusiłapičá kari-kuyman, ari.

C. čay entós uh sumah sipakuta aparqampuykiman. ima ninkitah?

A. imaraykú manari!

C. ha, ha, ama asiči-kuyču. manarah qan rehsisqənkiču čahra bidətaqa.

B. ñačus sina oraña. prosisyón qałarinqaña.

A. arí. čay kənpanaspis wahtaykusankuña.

B. kunan č'isis pasantenčah č"ika hatunta kanaykurenqa kasqa.

A. imatah kanakuri?

B. řup"ačenqa á kurkusta č'awhrastawan, kwetilustatah tohyəčenqa.

A. kurkustapuniču řup"ačenqa?

B. arí. ašk"a Iant'atawan.

A. entonsis q"awarimusun á?

B. arí, čolitaspis kałanqatah.

Grammar Review

Response drills based on dialogue 23.

1. qan yačankiču imaqus uh pasante kasqanta?
2. imaynatah čay pasantes kayta yačanku?
3. syertočuuh sumah fyestapeqa wakastapuni ūak'arinku?
4. tukuy čay hinamantapuniri, imapahtah ūuwankuri?
5. mašk"atá čay ūunakuna mik"usqankumanta pagáy yačanku?
6. kunan wata fyesta imaynatah kanán yuyanki?
7. pitatah mayordomomanta sutičanku?
8. yačankiču pitačus čolitas nispa nisqankutah?
9. kanakupi čolitas kanqaču kasqa?
10. qen ūehsinkiču kanakutaqa?

Review drill: The suffixes -wa and -su; -yki and -ykičah with verbs.

Translate the following sentences:

1. What chicha do you like?
2. Do you feel like having just potatoes?
3. Who invited you?
4. The owner invited me.
5. My husband abandoned me.
6. I love you.
7. We will lend you money.
8. They already paid us.
9. He will give you the money.
10. Give me some, please.

Grammar points

The suffixes -wa and -su occur in verbals with the form -na immediately before the personal suffi. : qc-na-wa-n 'his giving me'.

Drill

Translate the following:

1. qonawaykičah.
2. ninawənku.
3. řikunawayki.
4. qonasunku.
5. munanasuyki.
6. qonawaykičah.

Notice the occurrence of -wa and -su before final suffixes except -wah and -sah:

<u>-rqa</u>	<u>qosoreqa</u>	'he gave you'
<u>-sqa</u>	<u>qosusqa</u>	'that he gave you'
<u>-nqa</u>	<u>pagasonqa</u>	'he will pay you'
<u>-y</u>	<u>qoway</u>	'Give me!'
<u>-spa</u>	<u>qowaspa</u>	'giving me'

Drill

Translate the following:

23.11

1. yanapasorqa.
2. niwarqa.
3. pagasonqanku.
4. yanapawayčah.
5. mik"učisorqa.
6. bendewaspa.

Reading selection

"imastarahčus řehsinkičahpis"

NEW WORDS

hanah	'above'	wañučinaku	'killing'
pača	'world'	geřa	'war'
p"away	'fly'	p"iriy	'destroy'
kwete	'rocket'	urmay	'fall'
řadyo	'radio'	uma	'thought'
telebisyon	'television'	činu	'Chinese'
teatru	'theater'	k"uyay	'love, respect'
aqoyraki	'misfortune'		

imastarahčus řehsinkičahpis.

What more will you know!

imastawanrahčus řehsinkičahpis  
hamoh watakunapeqa.

I wonder what more you will

know in the years to come.

ñan řunaqa hanah pačamampis!  
p"awarinña, čay kwetes ninku  
čaykunapi, mama kiłamampis  
čayaykutaqa munasqankuña.<sup>2</sup>

Man has already flown to the  
sky, in those rockets they  
are almost getting to the  
moon.

ninku həmoh watakunapah kay karu  
čahrəypipis ūradyo telebisyones  
řehsi-kunənta.<sup>3</sup>

manarah čaykunaməntaqa imasčus  
kasqankutapis yačaykurəhču,  
iča wawasniliayku yačarerqənku,<sup>4</sup>  
iča paykuna teatrusmanpis  
řenqanku, telebisyón nisqatapis  
řanti-konqaku.

imasrahčus na kanqaču həmoh  
watakunapeqa.

kunampeqa tukuynintin hařp'apis  
huč'uylaňa ūrunah yačaynimpaqhqa.

aman<sup>5</sup> ni ima aqoyraki hamučunču,  
aman waňučina-kus nitah geřas  
nisqakuna čayamučunkuču.

imaraykučus yačah ūrunəkunamin  
ninku q"apah Iahtakunamanta  
p"irinakuylá munəsqankuta,  
uhtah uhpa urmayniřén  
mask'anqanta.

manan čay hina čehnina-kuy  
hamohtenqa iča həmoh  
watakunapi wəwasnincāh  
aswan kusiypı kawsanqanku,  
sumah umatač kay kunan  
tatasninkumanta hap'ispa,  
mančay k'ača songowan  
yurahkunapis, činuspis, yanaspis  
kəčunku, k"uyana-kuspa,  
yanapana-kuspa kawsa-konqanku.

The way in the years to come  
radios and televisions will  
be known in my far away  
fields.

We don't yet know about those  
things, whatever they may  
be, perhaps our children  
will know them, perhaps  
they will go to the theater  
and buy this so-called  
television.

I wonder what else there will  
be in the years to come!

The whole world is too small  
for man's knowledge.

May there come no misfortune,  
may there be no killings  
or wars.

Because men that know say that  
powerful lands want to  
destroy each other, that each  
one strives for the downfall  
of the other.

If these hatreds don't come,  
perhaps in the years to  
come our children will  
live more happily,  
learning wise thoughts  
from their parents, with  
good will. White, Chinese  
or black people will live  
respecting and helping  
one another.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup>hanah pača 'heaven'. In colloquial style one uses syelo.

<sup>2</sup>čayáy munay 'to want to arrive', also 'to be about to arrive'; this is true of any infinitive in the accusative plus the verb munay.

<sup>3</sup>There is no agreement here.

<sup>4</sup>Lit. 'not yet'; 'about those'; 'what' (pl.) (i.e. things); 'they also are'; 'we know still'; 'We don't yet know about those things, whatever they may be'.

<sup>5</sup>The negative particle ama commonly occurs with verbs plus the verbal suffix -ču.

<sup>6</sup>Lit. 'good head' (wise thoughts) from their now parents (from their parents) taking hold of, seizing (learning)'.

"imastarahčus rehsinkičahpis"

imastawanrahčus řehsinkičahpis hamoh watakunapeqa. ſan  
 řunaqa hanah pačamampis p"awarinña, čay kuwetes ninku čaykunapi,  
 mama kiłamampis čayaykutaqa munasqankuña. ninku hamoh watakunapah  
 kay karu čahraypipis řadyos, telebisiyones řehsi-kunanta. manarah  
 čaykunamantaqa imasčus kasqankutapis yačaykurahču, iča  
 wawasniłaykuña yačarenqanku, iča paykuna teatrusmampis řenqaku,  
 telebisiyón nisqatapis řanti-konqaku. imasrəhčus ma kanqaču  
 hamoh watakunapeqa. kunanpeqa tukuynintin hałp'apis huč'uyłana  
 řunah yačaynimpahqa. aman ni ima aqoyraki hamučunču, aman  
 wəñučina-kus nitah geřas nisqakuna čayamučunkuču. iməraykučus  
 yačah řunəkunamin ninku q"apah Tahtakunamanta p"irinə-kuyłá  
 munasqankuta, uhta uhpe urmayniłán mask'asqanta. manan čay  
 hina čehnina-kuy hamoh tenqa iča hamoh watakunapi wawasniñčah,  
 aswan kusiypı kawsanqanku, sumah umata kay kunan tatasninkumanta

hap'ispa, mančay k'ača sonqowan yurahkunəpis, činuspis, yanaspis kačunku, k"uyana-kuspa, yanapana-kuspa kawsa-konqanku.

Response drill based on Reading Selection

"imastarahčus řehsinkičahpis"

1. maymantah řunakuna p"awarinkuñā?
2. maymantah čay kuwetes nisqəkunapi čayayta munasqanku?
3. karu čahraspi řadiyos telebisiyonnesqan řehsi-kunkuñāču?
4. pikunatah řadiyusta telebisiyonestawan hamoh watakunapi řehsenqanku?
5. imastatah noqančah řunakuna mana hamunanta munanančah?
6. imatatah ninku q"apah Tahtakunəmanta yačah řunakuna?
7. mana čay hina čehnina-kuy hamohtin, imaynatah hamoh watakuna kanqanku?

Listening-In

mančay hatur fiestayku čayaykurimusqan. tukuy kay orqo k'učunehpi kawsah řunakuna sumahtañan suyaykusqayku hatun fyestaykuta. kay k'učunehpi kawsahkunəhpataqa san pedro fyesta aswan hatun fyesta. čay hina p'unčay čayamohtin, ñawpah tutanmanta pačaňa čaypis, sumah č"ahwaliapi kawsarisqayku. kampanas, kamaretaswan, kuwetiňus, bandawan, manan samaspa q"aparenqanku kinsa p'unčayta. may č"ikanta uh tutapi, hatučačah kurkustapuni řup"aričispa, haqay orqo puntapi kanarimusqayku. wakas uwehas wəñunanku tiyan, tarpu papapuni

wayk'u-konqa, fanega saramantatah may sumah aq"ă řuwa-konqa. ahnata noqaykoqa san pedro patronniykohpá fyestanta řuwari-kuy yačayku. qampis munaspáqa hamulay. tukupah mik"una, tukuypah uhyanantin qasillapi kanqənku.

### Conversations

#### I.

- A. They are looking for a steward.
- B. What is that?
- A. The man who will take charge of the fiesta next year.
- B. For that they have to choose the one who is richest.

#### II.

- A. Do you know how to give (make) the fiesta just fine?
- B. The fiesta depends on the steward.
- A. Don't you men know how to collect money in order to give a good fiesta?
- B. Yes, we collect it, but the steward puts in much more.

#### III.

- A. Would you like to go to the bonfire?
- B. Yes, let's go, they say there will also be cholitas there.
- A. Yes, I know who will go.
- B. Then at dusk you will come by for me.

Cochabamba Bolivia

UNIT TWENTY FOUR

Dialogue

Don Rodón is home from a trip abroad. Alejo comes to welcome him. R. Rodón. A. Alejo.

R. Who is it? pitah?

A. Me. noqa.

R. What is it? (What do you say?) imatatah ninki?

A. answer kontestay  
Who is answering me? pitah čaytá kontestamuwasqanri?

R. Well, the owner of the house. wasiyoh ari.

A. voice bos  
Whose voice is that? It's Don Rodón, probably. pitah čay nina bosniyohri?  
don řodó sinaqa.

R. It's him, the same one, it wouldn't be another. paypuni ari, kikilampuni  
mana wahču kanqá.

A. resemble řič'ačiy  
 But because of your accent pero noqá čay bosniykimantaqa  
 it sounded like someone else. as wahmantah řič'ačipuyki á.

R. I often change my accent. mučas beses noqaqa kambiyalani  
 bosniytaqa.

someone from Tarija tariheño  
 someone from Santa Cruz kruseño  
 become tukuy  
 I become someone from Tarija tariheñomanpis kruseñomanpis  
 or Santa Cruz. tukuytaqa tukulani noqaqa.

A. Every time you get drunk sapa mačaykuspačá bosniykitá  
 you change your accent. kambiyawah.

R. English inglés  
 When I get drunk I not only mačaykuspaqa manan čaylataču  
 speak that, I even speak parlani, asta inglistapis,  
 English and everything. tukuy imatapis parlałani  
 noqaqa.

A. a few days ago qanimpa  
 get involved mete-kuy  
 But we were speaking to pero may ima k'ačata  
 each other so nicely. parla-kusarqančah qanimpa.  
 Why do you meddle with imapahtah qan inglisman  
 English? mete-kunki á?

R. Well, in order to learn somehow.

imaynałamantapis yačari-kunapah ari.

A. son

understand

But, as you know, the sons of the land have to understand where we are, where we are born.

čuri

hap'eqay

pero, yačanki hina hałp'ah čurinkunaqa hap'eqana kasqan kay maypičus kančah, maymantačus nasi-kunčah.

We have to talk the language of our native land.

hałp'ančahpa siminta parla-kunančah tiyan ari.

R. foreign, foreigner

Yes, as for speaking, I speak, but I want to learn foreign languages.

estranhero

arí, parlaytaqa parlałani, pero noqaqa munani estranhero simitapis parlari-kuyta.

A. If it is so, that's the way it is.

čaytah hinaqa, hina kasqanki ari.

while

watuy

turn one's back

wasančay

Born sometime ago and then disappearing for a while, he turns his back on his country.

unaypi nasi-kuh, watuyłata činkaspatah hałp'anta wasančapuh.

R. nonsense

You are talking nonsense, Don Alejo. Aren't we speaking in the language of our country right now?

sonsera

sonserás parlasqanki, tata aleho. manaču kunitampipis hałp'a siminčahpi parla-kusqančahri?

A. white blond person

But when you get drunk you  
don't know your friends,  
and speaking English you  
just want to become a Yanki.

k'anka

pero imatah mačaykuri spaqa  
manañan řehsi-kúy munankiču,  
inglistatah oq"arispa  
k'ankalaman tukúy munanki.

R. companion

Since when have I been your  
equal?

kompañeru

mayta kunan noqá kompañeru  
masiykiču kasqani imatáh?

And coming from far away we  
become a different kind of  
man. Or does one travel  
for nothing?

karumanta hamuspatahri wah hina  
řunaña kutimunčah ari.  
hinałapahču řinčah, imatahri?

A. That is what I tell you,  
and you will always like  
that, to leave your home  
and travel to far away  
lands.

čaytah čaytapuni niykitahqa,  
qantatah čaypuničá  
gustasunkiman, wasinta saqey,  
karu hałp'asta purimuy.

R. observe

Why should we talk about  
anything, Don Alejo. Your  
coming to see me, wasn't  
just to look at me.

ohserbay

imapahňa ni imatapis parlasun,  
tata aleho. hamuriwaspatah,  
manačá ohserbahču hamuwarqanki.

A. glass

drink

No, it wasn't just for that.  
I said. He comes from so  
far, that I would drink a  
glass of chicha with  
Compadre Rodón.

basu

tomay

nitah čayta mask'ahtahču ari.  
č"ika karumanta čayamusan,  
hina uh basu aq"atá kurpa  
řodowan tomaykamuymán  
nerqani.

24.5

R. "comadre" kuma  
(onomatopoetic word) tiw!

In that case, they say  
chicha is very good  
at Comadre Pulika's.

hina čay entonsis kumá  
pulikahpi aq"á tiw  
nirisqan ninku.

A. arrival Tegada

Then, let's go drink to  
your good arrival.

čay entonsis arí. tomaykurimuna  
sumah Tegadaykipah.

Dialogue Review

R. pitah?

A. noqa.

R. imatatah ninki?

A. pitah čaytá kontestamuwasqanrí?

R. wasiyoh ari.

A. pitah čay hina bosniyohri? don ſodó ſinaqa.

R. paypuni ari, kikiſampuni, mana wahču kanqá.

A. pero noqá čay bosniykimantaqa as wahmantah rič'ačipuyki á.

R. mučas beses noqaqa kambiyaſani bosniytaqa. tariheñomampis kruseñomampis tukuytaqa tukuſani noqaqa.

A. ſapa mačaykuspačá bosniykitá kambiyawah.

R. mačaykuspaqa manan čaylataču parlani, asta inglistapis, tukuy imatapis parlaſani noqaqa.

A. pero may ima k'ačata parla-kusarqančah qanimpah. imapahtah qan inglisman mete-kunki á?

R. imaynaſamantapis yačari-kunapah ari.

A. pero, yačanki hina haſp'ah čurinkunaqa hap'eqana kasqan kay maypičus kančah, maymantačus nasi-kunčah. haſp'ančahpa ſiminta parla-kunačah tiyan ari.

R. arí, parlaytaqa parlaſani, pero noqaqa munani eſtrahero ſimitapis parlari-kuyta.

A. čaytah hinaqa, hina kasqanki ari. unaypi nasi-kuh, watuylata činkaspatah haſp'anta wasančapuh.

R. ſonſerás parlaſanki, tata aleho. manaču kunitampipis haſp'a ſiminčahpi parla-kusqančahri?

A. pero imatah mačaykurispaga manañan rehi-kúy munankiču, inglistatah oq"arispa k'ančaſaman tukúy munanki.

R. mayta kunan noqá kompañero masiykiču kasqani imatáh?  
karumanta hamuspatahri wah hina řunaña kutimunčah ari.  
hinalapahču řinčah, imatahri?

A. čaytah čaytapuni niykitahqa, qantatah čaypuničá  
gustasunkiman, wasinta saqey, karu hałp'asta puriruy.

R. imapahňa ni imatapis parlasun, t̄ita aleho. hamuriwaspatah,  
manačá ohserbahču hamuwarqanki.

A. nitah čayta mask'ahtahču ari. č"ika karumanta čayamusán,  
hina uh basu aq"atá kumpa řodowan toŋyamuyman nerqani.

R. hina čay entonsis kumá pulikahpi aq"a tiw nirisqan ninku.

A. čay entonsis ari. tomaykurimuna sumah ūegadaykipah.

Grammar Review

Response drill based on dialogue 24.

1. pitah čawpi tutata don ſodoh punkunta takaykusqan?
2. bosninemantaqa don aleho ſehsíy atiſanču don ſodota?
3. sapa mačaykuspa imatatah bosninta kambiyah ſuna parlah kasqa?
4. čayta uyarispa imatá nerqa don aleho?
5. imatatah haſp'ah čurinkuna ſuwananku kasqa?
6. imaraykutah don ſodó mana haſp'ampa simimpi parla-kúy munanču?
7. imayna ſunatah kay don ſodó kasqa?
8. haſp'aykehpa simin gustasunkiču?
9. imaraykutah q"eswata yačáy munaki?
10. ima niwanki? antrupólogo? imá čayri?

Reading selection

"imapahtah wah simí yača-kunčah?"

## NEW WORDS

simi	'mouth, language'	parlay	'talk'
q"eswa	'Quechua'	ura	'down, below'
mete-kuy	'meddle'	čimpaykuy	'approach'

imapahtah wah simí yačankunčah?  
 kay q"eswa simiywantahri iča  
 qankunamanqa uma nanaylata  
 qosqaykičahman.

manamin čayqa hučayču.

Why we learn another language?  
 Perhaps I am only giving you  
 a headache with my Quechua  
 language.

That is not my fault.

čay hina k'ača simiyoh kasqaspa<sup>1</sup> qankunapuni mete-kuy munarqankičah kay indyukunah parlayninman.

yačayniykičahpi yanapariyłata munaspatah noqapis tukuy kaykunata řuwariþuykičah.

sumah sonqota, sumah umatawan dyus tatančah qosunkičah, usqayłapi kay simita yačarqospa, wah gringu masisniykičahman qankunapis yačayta kikiłanmantatah qorispa<sup>2</sup>, haqay ura<sup>3</sup> hałp'akunanehman hamurinaykičahpah.

imaraykučus řunaqa parlanari-kuspała řehsina-kúy atinčah, wah simita yača-kuhtah wah řunahpa kawsayninmanta yačaríy munay.

kay yačay wasitah, kay kornel sutiyoh unibersidadtahri, tukuypah sumah kananta yuyaspa, aswan karu hałp'aspi kawsa-kohkunahpa simisninta yačah řunakunawan aparičimun. qankunamantah čay řunakuna tukuy imayna simismanta yačayta qosunkičah, karu hałp'aspi kawsah řunakunaman čimpaykuriñaykičahpah, uh řuna wah řunah kawsayninman yačanampah, tukuynintin Tahtakunapitah k"uyayłan wiñanampah.

Having such a beautiful language you wanted to meddle with this Indian language.

Wanting to help you in your learning, I have done all this for you.

May God give you kind hearts and good understanding, so that learning this language quickly, and teaching other foreigner like you the same way, you will come to those Southern lands.

Because we can know other people by talking to one another, and to learn another language is to wish to begin to know about the life of other people.

This place of learning this university called Cornell thinking about the well being of all (men) has its men of learning bring the speech of those who live in far away lands. And those men teach you languages of all sorts so that you will come near men of far away lands, so that one man will know about the life of another man, and so that respect and love will grow in all lands.

#### NOTES

<sup>1</sup> Lit. 'That way beautiful mouth with being' i.e. 'Having such a beautiful language'.

<sup>2</sup> yačayta goy 'give knowledge' i.e. 'teach'.

<sup>3</sup> 'down' i.e. toward the South.

"imapahtah wah simí yača-kunačah?"

kay q"eswa simiywantahri iča qankunamanqa uma nanaylata qosqaykičahman, manamin čayqa hučayču, čay hina k'ača simiyoh kasqaspa qankunapuni mete-kúy munarqankičah kay indyukunah parlayninanman. yačayniykičahpi yanapariyłata munaspatah, noqapis tukuy kaykunata ſuwaripuykičah. sumah sonqota, sumah umatawan diyus tatančah qosunkičah, usqayłapi kay simita yačarqospa, wah gringu masisniykičahman qankunapis yačayta kikiłanmantatah qorispa, haqay ura hałp'akunanehman hamurinaykičahpah. imaraykučus ſunaqa parlanari-kusnala ſehsina-kuy atinčah, wah simita yačakuhtah wah ſunahpa kawsayninemanta yačaríy munay. kay yačay wasitah, kay kornel sutiyoh universidadtahri, tukuypah sumah kananta yuyaspa, aswan karu hałp'aspi kawsa-kohkunahpa simisninta yačah ſunakunawan aparičimun. qankunamantah čay ſunakuna tukuy imayna simismanta yačayta qosunkičah, karu hałp'aspi kawsah ſunakunaman čimpaykurinaykičahpah, uh ſuna wah ſunah kawsayninemanta yačanapah, tukuynintin ſahtakunapitah k"uyayłan munayłan wiñanampah.

Listening-In

haqay don ſodón k'ankaspa ſahtanmanta čayaykamusqa. ſikuriwahčah kunanqa, manaña hałp'ančahpa simimpipis parlari-kuyta munanču čay hoberokuna simiłampiña, inglisłapiña, parláy munan. pero ahnałapuni karqa kay don ſodonqa, huč'uy kasqanmanta pača

wah TahtasIata purikačaykuy gustan. may č"ika unaymanta kunampis čayaykamusqan.

- A. hina manaču sumah ūegadata ūuwarqamusunman kay don ūodota.
- B. maytatah pero. mačaykuspaqa inglisIamanña sat'i-konga, noqančahtah manan hap'eqay atisunču ni parlasqalantapis, haku antis doña polikahman čaypi iskaynilančah uhyaykamusunman, aq"apis tiw nirisqan ninku.
- A. pero doña polikahpapitunitahčarí don ūodotapisqá.
- B. baya entós, imanasuntah, haku ūina, ari.

### Conversations

#### I.

- A. Oh, Don Rodon! Where are you appearing from?
- B. Just from over here, Tata Asencio. I came to see my country.
- A. How long ago is it that you last visited us?
- B. It must be some fifteen years since I left.

#### II.

- A. We will drink to your good arrival, Don Rodon.
- B. Alright. Then, let's drink. Let it be to your health.
- A. No, to your health first.
- B. Then to the two of us, to our health.
- A. Fine.

#### III.

- A. Why do you want to speak only in English, Don Rodon?
- B. I am about to forget our Quechua language.

24.12

- A. But getting lost for such a long time!
- B. Being that way that's the way it is, but I'll be remembering in a little bit, probably.

JUL 21 1967